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THE
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IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
23rd Aug.	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE .	6040	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500
20th ,,	ARABIA	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 00	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA .	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	691 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 326	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6978*	12th Feb	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C..	8800*	25rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A & C.	7475*	14th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21 t Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C ..	6875	.....	23th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	805	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1125	Thurs. 21st August	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	3185	Friday 22nd Aug.	4 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 21st August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 21st Aug.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 2nd Oct.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th August, 1913.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO., Agents.

24, Meadow Street.
Bombay 26th July, 1913.

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Sept.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	....	16th Jan ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3992	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	E. Taraboschia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Lova	28th Jan.
China	6017	N. Gimrovich	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	E. Taraboschia	30th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Lova	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	5th Sept. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
82, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for sending purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyaang	Tilhling	
London	Tienstin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PRINTING PRESS.

THE SOLE MANAGEMENT of a Printing Press WANTED, by a European thoroughly capable of taking full charge of Newspaper or Jobbing Office. A practical man in all departments. Highest credentials both Indian and English. Disengaged in about five months. Apply "R. H." "Bombay Gazette."

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3-30 P. M., (S. T.) to transact the following business :—

1.—To Receive the Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913.

2.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th August to the 2nd September both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th August, 1913.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of BAI KULSUMBAI, widow of the late Mr. ABDULLA MEHERALLY DHARAMSEY, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming any debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above-named deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 14th day of December 1912, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 11th day of August, 1913, to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as the Attorneys for the said executors at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & CO.,
Executors' Attorneys.
Address, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

TO PARENTS

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 36, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
DALLAS
COMEDY CO.
PERFORMANCE
COMMENCES
AT
9-30 P.M.

THE EXCELSIOR.

ONE SHOW ONLY NIGHTLY THIS WEEK—
AT 6-30.

"SATAN."

The third part of this great should not be missed. It deals in a most striking manner with life in the Middle Ages.

THE FRENCH DANCERS.

Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion are making themselves great favourites. Don't miss the last opportunity.

MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.

These are only two items of another excellent programme.

At 6 30 only.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE DALLAS COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH :
WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS.

TWO NIGHTS
WEDNESDAY 20th | and THURSDAY 21st
THE GLAD EYE.

FRIDAY, 22nd :
THE MOLLUSC.

SATURDAY, 23rd :
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Preceded by
FEED THE BRUTE.

Commence at 9-30 P.M.
SEATS BOOKED AT S. ROSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!
A GREAT VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE.
THE VENGEANCE OF DURAND
OR THE TWO PORTRAITS.
A Drama which for strength of plot, force of characterization, intensity of acting, vivid photography and exactitude of detail is
"SIMPLY GREAT."
The management claim that this is one of the finest films they have yet shown.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!
AN "A.1" PROGRAM. DRAMA, SCIENCE, COMEDY AND COMIC.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
AT 7, 8-30 and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS
OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No 16, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the executors and heirs of the last will of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Daruwala, the owner of the English Hotel, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1913 at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable ornaments of the abovenamed deceased :—

Ornaments such as gold bangles, bracelets lockets, sleeve and collar buttons, ear-rings, gold pencils, charms, pendants, buckles set with tiger nails, gold framed spectacle, gold dollars, mohors, sovereigns, and other foreign gold coins, brooches, repeater and other assorted gold watches, gold rings set with pearls, rubies and emeralds, etc., ear-studs and some silverware such as silver belts, watches, coins, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 29 bales yarn of the Jivraj Baloo Mill.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate of Chhotal Mulchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1913, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

29 bales yarn 6 1-2 counter, manufactured in the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days from the date of sale.

The bales can be inspected at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee, of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CROWFORD and Co., will sell by Public auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1913 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 83 per year with a Ginning Factory, built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possess a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15 in., Stroke 32 in. on Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th August, 1913.

CLARKES
CB 41
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly...	„ 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain H Minnett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh vie Karachi with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 41 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3960 tons, Captain F Gun-Cumingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London via Antwerp and Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain E D Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and explosives.

The B I S N Co's steamer Assaye 4359 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the folling passengers. Mr R D Master Mr S R Master Mr E Sando Ispinara, Mr B Shimado, Mr S Mawjee, Mr S Hickman, Mr H F Alatas, Mr Reeves, Mr C B Herapath, Lt Mrs and Inft Peirse, Miss and ayah Miss Broughton Yakayamagi Mr T Saba Mr T Washimoto Mr T Denny Mr and Mrs Tatekawa Captain Y Othermans Mr S Neill Mr Roy Ray Miss Jannion Mr E E Dallas Mr K Dallas Mrs H Gardner Mr Bonafield, Mr Gaise Mr Ashby Mr and Mrs Austin Mrs Ebsworth Mr C W Doneian Mr V Main Miss.

The B I S N Co's steamer Quiloa, 4941 tons, Captain A J Gole sailed yesterday for Java with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence ..Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Duffe in...Comdr E J Headlam..RIM
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 18

Assaye.....4359 Coldwell..... P and O Co
Avicmoor.....2382 Kolfod ..... T Jeewand s
Banca.....379. Garwood .....P and O Co
Crostafels.....3883 Sacken ..W & A G & Co
China..... 4160 Pocque..... P & O Co
Chanda... 3960 Gun-Cunningham M M & Co
Galavale .... 2441 Secsry.....s Yule and Co
Hoseinco... 984 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Kiid.....1144 Salvesan.....F F C and Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kawachi Maru.....3821 Chrishans n..... N Y anis a
Kola ... 570 Minnett..... ...M M and Co
Ocean ...2460 Christiansen ...The Bombry Co
President ...2086 Schutt... A Strandes and Co
Redbridge .....2444 Vassey ..... W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Sai ..... Arab Strs Ltd
Soyo Maru...2924 Maki.....S Wallace and Co
Urlana..... 3383 Pratt ..... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Iran	4066	Peabody	Dunkirk	2-9	K N and Co
B Benin	2788	Cole	Mostyn	1?-8	J F and Co
C & R Wertenfels	2834	Reimers	Karachi	23-8	W & A G & Co
D & E Schildturm	3056	Cleppenburg	...		W and A G and Co
F Strathcarron	2606	Hutchinson	...		T M & Co
F Surada	3400	Alton	...		M M & Co
G Kanzler	1864	Schepp	A Strandes & Co		
H Amatonga	2093	Wooster	L'pool	25-8	K N & Co
K Koweit	2336	Brewis	Jeddah		A S Ltd
M Strathgyle	2537	Brown	Philadelphia		J F & Co
O Mansuri	2942	Gore	Jeddah		T M & Co
P Clan Macphee	3224	Ody	Chittagong	23-8	J Finlay & Co
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ltd		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara	2264	Park	Port Said	25-8	J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia	3398	Coverley	Liverpool	20-8	W & A G & Co
3 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	19-8	M M and Co
3 Strathlyon	2846	Carr	Dunkirk	23-8	K N and Co
4 Rangoon Maru	3316	Kamashita	N Y K		
6 City of Sparta	3438	McNeil	22-8	K N & Co	
Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	23-8	J Finlay & Co
8 Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	Hamburg	20-8	W and A G and Co
10 & 11 City of York	5022	Bumner			K N and Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Dowell	London	23-8	P & O Co
15 Pundua	2123	Handcock			M M and Co
16 Orissa	2193	Raune	Port Said	23-8	K N and Co

H W V D

Kasara .....505 Morrison .....M M and Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....524 Samsoodin ...Bo S N Co

M W D D

Upada.....3382 Logan...Java..... M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
17	Kola	Minnett ...	Busreh Aug 10
18	Assaye.....	Coldwell ..	Shanghai, Jly 29
	Urlana.....	Pratt	Calcutta, Jly 5
	Chindwara ..	Gun-Cunningham	London, Jly 12

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
18	Quiloa	Cole	Java

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Assaye, for Shanghai.
" Chanda, for Antwerp etc.
" Hild, for Bangkok.
" Rauce, for Port Said.
" Sahara, Port Said.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Maritima Italiana's steamer Porto Said, from Genoa, etc. Aden for Bombay on the 17th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 22nd instant early in the morning.

The P and O Company's steamer Delta left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—105 cwts gum arabic, 105 cwts gum karaya, G Sojpar.
City of York s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Elysia s—35 bales wool, P Murlidhar; 24 bales wool, B. Hurbum; 61 bales wool, D Nagji; 16 bales wool, Bombay Company; 135 bales wool, 23 bales wool, G Gulabchand; 16 bales wool, P Bechraj; 9 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 86 bales wool, M Dewji; 182 bales wool, J M Doma; 1,276 cwts wheat flour, D Tejpal; 134 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 39 bales wool, M Balia; 90 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta s—240 cwts gum arabic, R Damji and Co.
Elysia s—100 cwts gum arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cases cotton curtains, D J Bhamgara; 19 casks Indian chutney, F Nawroji; 2 bales animal hair, J M Rehmtoola; 3 bales woollen carpets, D M Keramally; 11 cases empty cylinders, Thompson and Gidley; 136 cwts sandalwood billets, 69 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co; 1,000 lbs bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 51 bales cowhides. 38 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathlyon s—4,000 cwts mowraseed, 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Tannenfels s—550 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and sons; 207 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, J M Bilimoria and Co; 10 cwts cardamum seed, M Jaferbhoy; 511 cwts myrabolums, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Sahara s—60,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mareinbad s—110 bales cotton, H Gokaldas and Co; 783 bales cotton, 100 cwts fenugeso seed, Volkart Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUG. 18.

Steamer Marienbad from Trieste Agents, A L S N Co :— 1 case watches, 84 bales cotton, 14 jottasalees. 31 cases aniline colours, 100 bags almonds, 8 cases glass beads, 2691 cases glass bangles, 102 cases hollow glass, 793 cases lampware, 47 packages, 70 bags gum arabic, 13 bags gum coarse, 10 bags gum myrrh, 31 bags gum olibanum, 1 bundle hides, 34 bundles skins, 4 cases glass plates, 512 barrels iron nails, 2 cases colours, 175 cases 805 bales paper, 59 packages mop shell, 132 cases soap, 13 cases toltet soap, 200 bundles sugar, 32 bales 4 cases cotton yarns, 509 cases cotton goods, 65 bales cotton blankets, 75 bales grey sheetings, 29 cases cotton and silk goods, 51 cases silk waste yarn, 1 case silk goods, 20 cases cotton and woollen goods 2 cases woollen yarns. 109 cases woollen goods, 11 cases tobacco 4 cases cigarettes, 7 cases silver sheets, 20 cases silver coins, 1 parcel gold coins.

Steamer "Chanda" from London, Agents M M and Co—2,267 casks cement, 4 cases bicarb soda, 4 cases, 1 cask and 6 kegs epsum salt, 109 cases medicines, 53 cases medicinal tinctures, 54 cases apothecaries wares, 10 cases glass bottles, 8 cases lampware, 65 cases beer, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 13 cases cider, 175 cases gin, 26 cases wines, 10 drums rectified spirits, 1 pipe madeira wine, 42 pigs lead, 202 bundles 8 pieces iron tubes, 5 cases oils essential, 3 barrels lubricating oil, 46 drums linseed oil, 40 drums 30 cases oil. 16 cases, 3 cask 450 drums, 85 barrels, 1008 kegs paints, 120 cases oil varnish, 235 drums turpentine, 8 cases blackings, 80 tins glue, 40 kegs red lead, 483 barrels grease, 50 barrels tar, 19 cases and 45 bales paper, 61 bales and 444 packages old newspapers.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues ...	19	m 0	35	26	4
		0	53 a	27	8
Wed ...	20	m 1	5	28	5
		1	16 a	27	5
Thurs ...	21	m 1	35	26	4
		1	39 a	27	0
Fri	22	m 2	7	26	0
		2	4 a	26	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	19	m 6	20	17	1
		7	1 a	17	5
Wed	20	m 6	48	17	5
		7	26 a	17	4
Thurs ...	21	m 7	15	17	11
		7	51 a	17	5
Fri	22	m 7	43	18	8
		8	19 a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
17 (Sunday)	do 6h. 20 m.	do 7h. 6m.
18 (Monday)	do 6h 21m.	do 7h. 5m.
19 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 4m.
20 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 4m.
21 (Thursday)	do 6h. 21m.	do 7h. 3m.
22 (Friday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 7h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon Aug. 17th, 1h. 57·0m a.m. Last quarter, 25th, 5h 47·8m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 7th 6h. 35·7m. p.m.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DEMAND FOR MORE SHIPS.

"SUPREMACY OF ALL THE SEAS."

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the mail:—

London, Aug. 4.

The naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states:—"After a careful review of the position, it must be admitted that the Admiralty is maintaining the 60 per cent. standard of superiority, and it is pure sophistry to say we are six ships short. The British fleet is becoming too domestic, which is not suitable to a fighting force with a world-wide responsibility. It is incumbent upon us to resume the supremacy of all the seas, and not that of the North Sea alone. The re establishment of this prestige will mean more ships, and if the dominions do not come forward the motherland must make further sacrifices."

NECKLACE ROBBERY.

Paris, Aug. 2.

M. Niclausse, Assistant Chief Detective, has made a statement with regard to the pearl necklace (valued at £150,000), which was recently said to have been stolen while in transit by post from Paris to M. Mayer, in London. M. Niclausse has informed Mr. Salomons, the consigner. that the necklace was not stolen in the post office, as the outer seals were intact and could only have been fixed in London, while the inner seals were intact when the package arrived at its destination. It is evident, M. Niclausee declares, that the theft occurred either at Mr. Salomons' house in Paris, and that a London accomplice of the thief affixed was seals similar to those Mr. Salomons had put on, or else that it occurred in London after the package had left the post office and before it was delivered at Mr. Mayer's office.

THE SUFFRAGETTE LITANY.

London, Aug. 4.

In St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning 40 suffragettes created a sensation during the service. When the Litany was being recited they chanted together—

"Save Emmeline Pankhurst!
"Spare her! spare her!
"Give her light and set her free.
"Save her! Save her!
"Hear us while we pray to Thee."

The incident had evidently been carefully rehearsed, as the chanting of the suffragettes harmonised with that of the choir, and the verse was sung three or four times, on each occasion in a louder key.

The clergyman conducting the service concluded by reciting the prayer for captives and prisoners. The vergers led the suffragettes out of the cathedral. A few chairs were upset, but otherwise there was no disorder.

The suffragette verse, which had been printed, had been circulated widely with the idea of its being recited in other churches.

SIGNIFICANT FLAG INCIDENTS.

Paris Agu, 2.

At Nancy yesterday the dockers and bargees became incensed upon observing the German flag flying from a yacht in the canal They bore down upon the yacht and carried the flag off. The Germans on the yacht appealed to the French authorities, and the latter sent a strong force of gendarmes to guard the vessel and to arrest the offenders. Several of the dockers on being taken into custody, confessed to having burned the German flag.

Ottawa, Agu. 2.

At Saskatoon in Saskatchewan yesterday a member of a militia regiment, seeing a girl waving the United States flag, stepped out of the ranks and tore the flag to pieces, He was court-martialled and dismissed but the whole regiment resigned and as a result the officers were compelled to reinstate the man.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

London, Aug. 2.

Heinrich Kremmerskothen, a well-dressed youth, was arrested yesterday after a severe struggle in a well-known restaurant in Coventry-street on a charge of having attempted to obtain £30,400 from Lord Rothschild by means of blackmail.

He was brought before the magistrate in the Bow-street Police Court to day and was remanded. The prosecution stated that Lord Rothschild recently received a letter demanding £30,400 for a certain society, and suggesting that an answer should be given through an advertisement in the "Times." The writer threatened that if Lord Rothschild notified the police or failed to comply with the demand he and his relatives would be killed. After an advertisement had been inserted in the "Times" agreeing to the letter-writer's demand, a parcel of bogus money was hidden in a wall in a Coventry-street restaurant, where a detective waited until the accused came along and secured the parcel.

IN BRIEF.

Chicago, Aug. 2.

The first regular waterway service for the conveyance of passengers and cargo from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi to New Orleans will shortly be established by the Chicago Transportation Company.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.

Three Japanese, who crossed the Pacific Ocean in a Chinese junk, were arrested yesterday in consequence of their having entered California in defiance of the immigration laws.

New York, Aug. 2.

The heat wave now extends almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and already 26 deaths have been attributed to it. Electrical storms have occurred in several districts.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.

The "Novoe Vremya" states that owing to the refusal of the Baptists to take the military oath the Government is considering the matter of issuing a proclamation declaring them to be a sect harmful to the State.

Berlin, Aug. 3.

Giving evidence yesteday before the commission appointed to inquire into the scandals arising out of the War Office's connection with Krupp's several directors of the firm denied that latter had ever used secret information received about its competitors' prices in order to raise its own charges.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Arabian Sea current is weaker again and hardly any rain has fallen outside Northeast India and Burma, where however, the Bay current has given more rain than on the previous day. The rainfall has been fairly general in Burma, Assam and Bengal. A few falls have also occurred on the hills of the United Provinces, the west coast and North Hyderabad.

Mergui reports one inch; Kyaukpyu, one and a half; Akyab, four; Mandalay, two; Shillong, one; Dhubri and Chittagong, one and a half; Narayanganj, two; Darjeeling, one; Bogra, four; Chakrata and Nizamabad, one.

Forecast.— No large change.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date. In. Cts.
79	68	0 6	164 0

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

August 13.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corrdg. to date. In. cts.	Corrdg Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	58·11	39·65	43·83

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 17th August In. cts.	Total up-to-date. In. cts.
0 0	71 40

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 17th	98·8	81·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	99 3	84 8	...	0·00
Muskat 17th ...	104·4	88·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	99 8	75	...	7·37
Rawalpindi ...	95 9	78.6	...	13·63
Lahore ...	99 9	79 2	...	15·04
Sirsa ...	100 8	79 0	...	14·91
Ambala ...	98·5	79·9	...	27·13
Delhi ...	100·0	88·2	...	12·64
Agra ...	102·0	80.5	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ...	98·1	78·0	...	6 62
Cawnpore ...	97·6	80 5	...	13·11
Allahabad ...	97·1	79·0	...	17·16
Jacobabad ...	105·1	80·3	...	1·46
Karachi ...	88·0	80	...	10·62
Ajmer ...	92·6	77 7	...	7 59
Jaipur ...	98 7	74·1	...	11·42
Kotah ...	94·6	76·6	...	8·76
Bhuj ...	90·0	75·5	...	23·54
Dwarka ...	87·3	79 7	...	13·75
Verawal ...	83·1	78·3	...	23 69
Rajkot ...	92 1	72 8	...	2·35
Bhavnagar Para.	90 0	73 8	0·07	29·68
Surat ...	88 9	75 6	...	29 29
Ahmedabad ...	87·6	76·2	...	25·39
Ocesa ...	88·8	74 9	0·13	22·99
Neemuch ...	84 9	69·0	...	16·49
Indore ...	85·1	69 1	...	30·83
Jubbulpore ...	90·8	71·8	...	24·88
Saugor ...	87·3	68·6	...	18·53
Hoshangabad ...	89·1	70 9	...	29·30
Khandwa ...	89 2	74 1	...	31·30
Akola ...	92 7	74 5	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	91 8	74 8	...	26·67
Nagpur ...	92·6	77·8	...	30·93
Chanda ...	92·5	73·5	...	30 67
Raipur ...	92 7	77·6	...	27·89
BOMBAY ...	85·8	78·0	0·03	60·5
Ratnagiri ...	85·8	73·9	0·47	59·79
Mormugao ...	86,5	75·2	0·07	71·39
Karwar ...	84·7	76·0	...	74 53
Malegaon ...	91·4	68·1	...	19 67
Ahmednagar ...	88·1	68·0	...	16 71
Poona ...	85·0	66·3	...	20·92
Sholapur ...	91·3	72·1	...	9·71
Bijapur ...	90·2	69·3	...	8 55
Belgaum ...	84·3	64·5	...	27·17
Aurangabad ...	88 9	67·0	...	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	92 9	73·2	1·01	29·21
Hyderabad ...	92·3	74·2	...	10 82
Mangalore ...	85·3	75·8	0·09	68·25
Calicut ...	82·3	75·8	0·04	61·6
Cochin ...	87·7	75 7	0·18	61 80
Colombo ...	83 0	75·5	...	12· 0
Masulipatam ...	97·3	75·2	0·10	6·53
Bellary ...	98·0	75·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	101 5	77·5	0·05	4·19
Madras ...	10 ·0	88·0	...	3·70
Bangalore ...	87 3	66 3	...	8 53
Coimbatore ...	89 9	72·3	...	2·7
Trichinopoly ...	101 6	77·3	...	1 63
Negapatam ...	94·7	78 2	...	3·53

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18th AUG.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain, want fine weather. Cotton plants showing bolls and arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls and want more rain.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from little rain.

Cawnpore.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton larger area sown this year. More rain wanted generally for all crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright no sign of rain Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, and continue favourable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain Seasonable.

Wadawan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Ahmedabad.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but not rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudec. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 0·13" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern district and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0·47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 1.01" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks—Local rain has fallen in north Hyderabad and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast. In Gujarat and Kathiawar rainfall has decreased, Deesa being the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in south-east Madras and possibly the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 18th August 1913, was 29·972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg, F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·4 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th August, 1913.

718. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

717. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

711. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 19th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

719. Recruit Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 7·0 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

720. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday.

721. Lecture.—The lecture by Major W H Lane, notified to take place to-day, Tuesday the 19th instant, has been cancelled. There will be no lecture this evening.

722. Lecture—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

Subject—Defence of Detached Posts.

It is expected that all officers and N C Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The following are the Matches in the 2nd round Garrison Inter-Company Cricket Competition:—"F" Company B V R V "B" Coy Sherwood Foresters; "G" Coy B V R V 52nd Lt. R G; "A" Coy B V R V "C" Coy Sherwood Foresters, to be played by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th August, 1913

186. Semaphore Class. The Semaphore Class will parade at Head Quarters on Tuesday next 19th instant at 7 p.m.

187. First Aid Class.—The 3rd Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head Quarters at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday next 21st instant.

(Sd). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th August, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

2. There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 19th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McCARTHY.—At the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, on the 7th August, the wife of Mr. F. W McCarthy, Exec. Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, Lyallpur, of a son.

BARROW.—At Green Villa, Murree, on Sunday, the 10th August, the wife of Captain R. E. Barrow, 38th Dogras, of a son.

PERCY SMITH.—At Chakrata, on the 11th August, the wife of Rev. H. T. Percy Smith of a daughter (still-born,)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Dallas Comedy Company, "Baby Mine" Excelsior Theatre, 10.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MAXIM.—In times of adversity true friendship comes to light.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. R.E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Bn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ....Paris .....Mezzacapo
Overture . Le Trompette .....Bazin
Valse ... .Hydropsien .....Gungl
Selection...William Tell .....Rossini
Serenade...Quand tu Chantes .....Gounod
Favoite ...Coquette .....Sudisi
Dance.....Grasshoppers ..... Bucalossi
Two-Step..Dreams of Bygtime ...Taurban

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday, 20th August, when Mr. D. E. Gimi, B. A., will open the following subject for discussion : "Is celibacy as the rule of life desirable?"

SALLE FRANCAISE.—At the next fortnightly meeting on Wednesday next, Mr. K. Iwasaki, the Japanese Consul will preside, and M. Louis Peltier will give a review of the various periods of the rich Japanese literature. Mr. Y. Sheinidzu will recite in Japanese a passage from the drama "Hagoromo."

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, and under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—The Instituto Luso-Indiano celebrated its 30th anniversary on Saturday last by a Social Gathering of its members. The spacious hall of the Institute was artistically decorated. The Rev. Fr. J. S. Freitas, D. D., a member of the Institute, was requested to give the toast of the evening and in doing so, he touched briefly on the marked progress, which the Institute had made during the last 30 years and upon the part it presently played in the amelioration of the social conditions of the Goan Community in Bombay. The toast was followed by "O Hymno do Trabalho" sung by all the members present.

VICTORIAS SMASHED.

While proceeding along Chowpatty-road on Sunday night, the shaft of a hack victoria came off and the horse took fright and bolted. It ran on to the footpath and the victoria, turning turtle, was completely smashed. Another victoria with which it collided was also damaged.

CYCLE ACCIDENT.

Dharamsey Ramji, a Hindu, was riding a bicycle along Gibbs-road on Sunday, when the rider lost control over the machine, which ran into a victoria owned by Mr. Tyebji Abdulali. The cycle was completely smashed, and the rider received some injuries. He was treated at the G. T. Hospital.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday, respecting the death of Hirabai, a Jewish girl aged 5 who fell down through a gap in the railings of the verandah, on the third floor of a house in

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [Aug. 18th, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 15th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	55	62,671
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	56,777

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 7th Aug.	4 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 23 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 3d, 31-32 T. T,. 1s. 4d. on Demand and 1s. 4. 1-4 for 3 months' sight Credits, but there has been very little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai „	...199 1-2
Japan „	...149 3-4

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co :—Liverpool :—"Market closed firm on nervous shorts covering in a narrow market with only little for sale. "New York": Market closed barely steady ; some selling on private reports of rains in Oklahoma."

A STERN & Co :—Draught continues.'

GRUNNING & Co :—"Advanced owing' to covering of bear sales. Crop estimates are being reduced. The market would advance maretially on any sustained buying."

HORNBY HEMELRYK : "Our leading importer friend says he is convinced that in spite of dry weather in Texas, the crop is enormous this year, and it cannot be marketed at 6d. We agree with this view."

DICK BROTHERS (New York) :—"The advance is only temporary."

HABERSHAM KING :—(Through Messrs Breul and Co.) "A low Cronometric pressure has appeared in the Gulf, off the coast of Mississippi and Louisiana, and while the pressure does not indicate a storm it holds good promise of rains in the Southern half of the cotton belt. The continued dry weather in North-West Texas and Oklahoma is resulting in high temperatures, an unfavourable combination at this stage of the growth and unless rains comes soon the damage will be serious. While the draught is causing high temperatures, I think the moisture in the soil is sufficient to prevent damage as yet, and the barometrical conditions do not indicate the hot winds complained of. While rain is needed in Texas, Oklahoma and Mississippi, I do not consider existing dry conditions as injurious yet. Whether conditions during the past week has been beneficial over 80 per cent of the crop."

On Saturday the Liverpool market closed firm, while New York was 5 points up and New Orleans unchanged. Weather continues to be the leading factor in the market. It is reported that Messrs. Weld and Company have to-day received a cable to the effect that good rains have fallen in North and Central Texas, and scatered showers over the rest of that state. Should this be confirmed we are likely to see easier markets at Home to-day.

A. STEARN & Co.—(Received at 5-30 p.m. to-day). "In Texas and Oklahoma scattered good rain is reported in some sections only. More rain is needed for the best results."

The local maket has been entirely closed to-day owing to the death of Shrimao Devkinandan Maharaj. Approximate quotations are given below.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	240	August
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	256	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	266	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	268	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	264	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	282	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	284-5	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	285	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	282	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	278	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	275	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	270	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	272	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	254	„
F. G. „ Khandesh ...	248	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	246	„
F. G. Bengal	234-5	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 1,000.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12 —08	6·03 —07	6·01 —07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·94 —08	5·94 —08	5·95 —08
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May.
5·96 —08	5·97 —08	5·98 —8

The Seeds and Wheat markes, the Government paper market, the Share market and the Silver market were closed to-day as a mark of respect to to the memory of Shrimad Devkinandan Manaraj.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	510	bales.
Wheat	30,285	cwts.
Linseed	14,249	„
Rapeseed	2,522	„
Gingellyseed ...	950	„
Poppyseed	906	„
Groundnuts... ...	2,843	„
Castorseed	4,118	„
Rice	38,654	„
Myrabolams... ...	724	„
Cottonseed	14,102	„
Mowrasee	5,166	„
Gram	1,264	„
Joowar	3,908	„
Maize	121	„
Barley	543	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th August, 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 9th Aug. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Aug. 9. Rs.	Aug. 15. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	13813944	12730297
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	101210337	101587264
Post Bills	8167	8164
Sundries	2781857	2261762
	137914305	137187485
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	19910317	19891763
Other authorised Securities	713965	698608
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	15588229	15191150
Loans do. do....	38643915	37234703
Bills discounted and purchased	24183240	23350811
Dead Stock.....	264585	264685
Stamps.....	4825	4694
Bullion.....	404301	287191
Balances with other Banks	860024	801783
Sundries	129508	97262
Cash.....	37210396	39364915
Rupees.....	137914305	137187485

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 15th August as compared with the statement of 30th July :—

Liabilities.	30th July Rupees.	15th Aug Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits ...	78,00,000	75,56,000
Current Deposits ...	31,50,000	35,17,000
Sundries ...	55,000	48,500
	1,26,05,000	1,27,21,500
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	39,52,000	33,49,500
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	64,77,000	65,39,000
Local Bills Discounted.	4,49,000	4,06,000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23,000
Sundries ...	40,000	42,000
Cash in hand and investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	16,64,000	17,62,000
	1,26,05,000	1,27,21,500

HOME REMITTANCES.

Tae Treasury, Calcutta, August 16.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittance s to the Home Treasury :—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...£	21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 16th Aug. 1913, by Council Bills ... ...£	6,901,426
Balance to be remitted from 17th Aug. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...£	14,748,574

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	383
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1670
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Subhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	£132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	882
New Berar	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	535
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2110
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chino Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1515
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	265
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	570
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	640
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	352½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ow ard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	820
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1475
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3180
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	251½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1440
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	310
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1585
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton O do P	500	500	Nil	470
Western India ...	500	500	Nil	665
	1000	1000	•25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	680½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	532½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	d 138
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	119

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	155
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankna	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co....	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	670
mbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	191
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	17½xd
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	30
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Balling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200 205
Josts Fans Supply Co	100	100	10 p.c.	90
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	183
Karachi Landing .	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	450
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835d
Shivrajpore Sya. etc.	10	10	...	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ... O.	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	75	85	...	91
Thacker nd Co ...	80	80	...	139
Tephone Co	150	150	...	175
Treasurer and Co...	500	50	30 p. c.	215½
	25	25	yr. 4	...
	500	50	y 30	497½

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

After the Appellate Side Work is Over.

For Judgment.

75-12,673-11—Bhaishanker The Baroda Spg Wg Co vs The Satyanarayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co Ld Hiralal.

1-13,603-12—Bicknell B [N Lang vs Heptoola Ismailji Surajmal.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

7-13, 902-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.

8-13, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.

9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ld Crawford.

10-13, 1035-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.

78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.

6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.

11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.

15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji

16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co The G I P Ry Co vs. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr Crawford B and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg G W and Co Purshotam Ambalai and anr vs Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberhand vs Gulabchand Manalal and Co a firm and anr Payne and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D Manecklal Dharamsey and ors vs Kursondas Heerji a

21-13—525-12—Jehangir M and S Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Hanmanbux Rameoover, Motichand and D.

22-13—819-12—Unwalla P and P Valibai widow vs Gokuldas Karsondas Madhowji, K and C.

23-13—657-12—Shroff D and D Bai Sonabai widow vs Bai Jaiji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

25-13—1-13—Payne and Co, Andrew Yule and Co vs Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash, Pestonji R K and Co.

27-13, 1-19—Bicknell M R and Co. Gulam Husein Essaji vs Andrew Yule and Co. Payne and Co.

26-13, 66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sulleman ji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.

312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.

441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathuradas Goculdas vs Tchelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvsabai. Tyabji D and C.

939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.

486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai—Gulam Hoosein Bindeally Somji vs Mahomed Suleh Cassum and Co—Payne.

620-13—Unwala J R Dubash vs The Hon'ble The Advocate General of Bombay Little.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji and Co. Jeewandas Doongersi vs Bai Jevibai Sunderdas.

17-12—Little and Co, Vulabhdas Ramji vs Khimji Keshowji, Tyabji.

5-13—Payne Mohonlal Joohraj vs Runchordas Bhicandas Vacha.

6-13—Mansukhlal, Jeewandas Damodar vs Bai Lilabai Pestonji.

9-13 Jehangir, Hoorbai vs Ahmed Haji Kadermia, Mulla

10-13—Payne, Abdulla Abdul Rehman vs Mahomed Abdul Rehman, Maneklal.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Munsukhlal Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu vs Datoo Jaffer Mirza.

42-16—Malvi Hurnandrai Fulchand vs Chhajjoo Ram and Son, Payne.

1014-12—Surajnul Syed Naru Syed Hoosein Nalband vs Mariambai Jamsetji.

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bickneil.

150-12—Subnis K M Mohik vs G M Mohik Shamrao.

724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal.

1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.

810-11—Shroff Landibai vs Vasanji Haridas Manekial.

142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji Mulla.

74-13—Dikshat Y V Nene vs Koshavrao Bhanji and others Judah.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Damoderdas Rangildas and others Liksit and P: Mulji K. and Th.

748-12—Hiralal and Co, Jamnadas Dewkaram vs. Mulji Jetha and Co Pestonji R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and M. Radhakissondas Dewarkadas vs. Motilal Rupchand and others Diksit and P ; Mulji K. and Th.

317-12—Patell and E. Bai Amtobai widow vs. Javerbai and others Payne and Co; Little and Co.

1175-10—Shamrao M and H. Wamanrao vs. Tribhowandas M. Nothoobhoy Surajmal and Co.

93-13—Surajmal and Co. Babu Dawlatsingh Rajunathsingh vs. Bairavnath Balkrishna Joshi and others. Subnis and G; Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and M. Messrs Naranji Jetha and Co. vs Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghowaya N. and Co. Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Leherchand and others. Surajmal and Co.

42-13—In person Manilal Chotalal vs. Surajmal Leherchand and others. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khanderao L. and M Ranchordas Tribowandas vs. Motiram Jangadhar and another. Judah and S.

97-13 —Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed vs. Dada Ibrahim and another. Nadirsha and D; Subnis and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ebrahim and another vs. Haji Ahmed Salley Mahomed Captain and V.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1258-12—Little John Sanders Slater vs N and Sukhadwala Bhaishkanker.

1240-12—Mulji Gulbai widow vs N K Postwala Shamrao.

1336-12—Edgelow Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachod Harkisandas Mulji.

1274-12—Ardeshir Shivram Hari vs Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell

1250-12—Surajmal and Co. Jeyroop Castoor and Co vs Abdul Razak Suleman. Dubash and Co.

592-12—Wadia G and Co. Khedarmall Bhuramall vs Cojagarlal.

195-11—Jehangir G and B Kanayal Jaynarayen and others vs Doorgaprasad Ramgoolam and others. Payne and Co.

197-12—Payne—E M Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji, Jehangir and S.

569-10—Jehangir and S, Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir.

148-11—Bhaishanker Gomabai vs Khimji Goculdas Daphtary.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory (17-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (8-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian offices at Salonika is suspended (9-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guaycil Santa Elena and Esmeralda should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama Cavalla Demirhissar, Neverkopion, Petrision, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher or code language applies to messages to and from Roumania and to those transiting Roumania for Bulgaria (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for those for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Baonesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted of written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-10-12).

Censorship is exercised on all telegrams for venezuela without exception (8-8-13).

Owing to interruption Yangtze lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13)

Prohibition of cipher and code telegram to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Overheard in the Club.

"What's become of —— lately? He looked very shaky when last I saw him."

Have you ever heard this question asked at the Club, the Mess, or at a friend's Bungalow? The answer is probably "Oh, he's out of sorts. His nerves are all wrong."

Perhaps also people have said this of you? And yet there is absolutely no occasion for anyone to suffer from nervous breakdown or debility, sleeplessness or lax condition. When Nature fails, and the overtaxed nerve tissues become stagnant, it is time to give Nature a help. You won't get well by leaving things as they are, and things won't stay as they are, they will get worse! But you can get well, and speedily too, if you take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

It supplies the nerve tissues with the necessary nutrition, building them up into solid factions giving fresh life and vigour to you, and placing within your reach the pleasure and enjoyment of life which was hitherto denied you.

Just as a building will go into decay if left entirely alone, so will the nerve tissues become dormant. A touch of cement or mortar here and there will save the building. A glass or two of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK will save the health. It seldom fails.

Supplied in three sizes, all Chemists and Stores stock it, and its sales are stupendous.

The medical profession endorse it as an excellent nerve and body builder. Your health and general vitality are of the utmost importance to you if you are to get any pleasure out of life and if you are to do your day's work in the way you would wish. You can rely upon being always up to the mark if you take

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A KIRKBRIDE & CO., 60 Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spir

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE POLO CUP.

LORD ASHBY ST. LEDGERS TO RAISE BRITISH TEAM.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Lord Ashby St. Ledgers is organising a team to recover the Polo Cup.

In order to avoid the uncertain weather of the English spring, which is liable to hamper combined practice, it is proposed that the team shall practise at Madrid before sailing for America. —Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

FUNDS FOR ADEQUATE BRITISH REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The papers publish an appeal signed by Earl Grey, Earl Roberts, Lord Harris, Lord Rothschild, Lord Strathcona and the Duke of Westminster for one hundred thousand sterling to secure the adequate representation of Great Britain in the Olympic Games in 1916.—Reuter.

GERMAN KEENNESS TO WIN.

The German Commission to study athletic training methods in the United States with a view to helping Germany in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916 was to leave early in August.

The Commission will remain for some time in New York, and will then tour the Western States. All the leading Universities of the United States will be visited and special investigations will be made into the methods in vogue at the Army and Navy schools. The Commission intends to engage one of the best American trainers who will become general adviser to the Olympic trainers at work in all the leading German communities.

FIRST MADRAS DOG SHOW.

PROPOSED INAUGURATION OF KENNEL CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

It is proposed to hold the first Madras Championship Dog Show early in December. The show promises to be a success and already several valuable special prizes have been received and more have been promised. Advantage will also be taken of the occasion to inaugurate the Southern India Kennel Club, when it is hoped the proposal will be strongly supported and the club launched on a satisfactory footing.

Fanciers willing to support the venture or to serve on the committee will send in their names to the Rajah of Pithapuram, Pithapuram, Godavari District.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

New York, Aug. 1.

The Australian team which arrived in America, on May 27, direct from Australia, has maintained an unbroken record of success in Canada, the United States, and Bermuda.

A thunderstorm interfered with their match with a New York fifteen played on State Island. The home team made 108 runs in their first innings and the Australians 160 Mailey took 6 of the New York team's wickets for 34, and Crawford 6 for 61.

The match was won by Australia by 9 wickets. The New York men in the second innings scored 86. The total scores of the entire match were, Australians 206, New York 204.

A GOLF STRIKE OF THREE.

A "down bags" strike declared by three caddies at Wembley golf course compelled about twenty players, half of whom were women, to carry their own clubs.

The three men demanded an increase of 7d. a round—from 11d. to 1s. 6d. When this was refused they declined to go on the course and picketed a dozen other caddies.

Police were sent for and their arrival put an end to the strike. The strikers have not put in an appearance since.

BOXING PROHIBITION IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 2.

After the recent pugilistic engagement between Carpentier and Wells a Bill was introduced to punish by fine or imprisonment any person inflicting bodily injury to another during a boxing match. Parliament was unable to discuss the Bill, but the Minister for Justice has given it the force of law by ordering all magistrates to punish pitilessly all participators in boxing matches in which bodily harm is inflicted.

EIGHT KILLED IN MOTOR RACE.

While riding in a motor cycle race at Cincinnati Mr. Odin Johnson collided with an electric light pole. The petrol tank exploded, burning Mr. Johnson and another man to death. Six others were fatally burned and eleven seriously.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PARKE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

In the Northumberland lawn tennis championship, Parke beat the Australian player Doust, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

FOOTBALL.

SPLENDID VICTORY FOR SHERWOODS.

Though the R. F. A. men from Kirkee lost to the Sherwoods by four goals to nil yesterday afternoon they put up a game fight for it and in the first half at any rate struggled hard. It was discouraging to have a goal scored against them within six minutes after start. The Artillery might easily have scored on two or three occassions with a little luck but the Fates were against them and they retired beaten by four goals to nil.

Fletcher put up quite a sound defence but was rather inclined towards carrying the ball. He was penalised on one occasion for this and as a result of the free kick given within a few feet of the goalmouth the Sherwoods scored. On another occasion the Gunners were penalised for a very obvious "hands" within the penalty area and a penalty kick awarded. Thornley took the kick and placed the ball in the net but the whistle recalled the ball to the white chalk spot and Thornley had to do his work over again. He made no mistake however and the second kick was, if anything, an improvement on the first.

Wilkinson played a good game for the Sherwoods but on this occasion, contrary to his usual practice, did not score though he put in one or two long shots. Thornley was a newcomer to Bombay who proved a great acquisition to the attacking line of the Foresters and a strenuous player. Byford put up a great defence and as a result of his sound kicking and that of his felow back Edwards in goal had comparatively little to do. Carwood put in some excellent shots from the wing and Boyd frequently came into the limelight.

On the side of the Gunners Lappin at centre forward was probably the best man in the team. His dribbling was frequently in evidence and had he been supported more the team would have fared considerably better than they did.

THE GAME.

The Artillery kicked off defending the Bandstand end. Exchanges were rapid and the ball went up and down with bewildering quickness. The Artillery were quite holding their own and a bit over. Each goalkeeper was called upon to run out and kick clear. Six minutes from the start of play, however, a mistake by one of the Artillery defenders allowed Boot, the Sherwoods' centre forward, to get through and, as cool as a cucumber he placed the ball in the right bottom corner (1-0). Again the Sherwoods came on and Fletcher dodged a charging forward and kicked clear. Soon after the Sherwoods attacked again and Dunn had to concede a corner which was followed by another one. The ball was accurately placed each time and on both occasions Fletcher ran out and punched away.

The Artillery were far from being discouraged by the goal scored against them and they attacked with vigour. A splendid centre by Macaulay, their outside left, looked like passing under the bar. Edwards just got his hands to it and Lappin running up missed an excellent opportunity of scoring, by a hair's breadth. Still the Artillerymen passed without being allowed to become too dangerous. Feven put a pretty pass out to his wing man and a corner resulted. The Sherwoods contrived to clear after a scramble but the Artillerymen were soon back again and Lappin broke through. His shot travelled wide.

The Artillery had a foul given against them and the Sherwoods took a turn at attacking. Twice Fletcher ran out and kicked but the second time a "carry" was given against him. The free kick was within a few feet of the goalmouth and Carwood contrived to score, (2—0). Play had been in progress twenty five minutes.

It was not long before the Sherwoods were again up and Carwood put in a very fine shot that Fletcher got away though he was very near carrying the ball again. Then Boyd put in a centre which resulted in a corner. From the kick Thornley headed through (3—0).

Smedley had already once been pulled up for fouling. Another foul was now given against him. This let the Artillery up. For some time they pressed and then Lappin had a clear shot but lifted the ball over the bar. The Sherwoods broke away as the whistle blew for half time.

Sherwood Foresters.....3 goals.
R. F. A. Kirkee..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Artillery were the first to get away. Byford cleared with a tall kick. The Sheerwoods got away on the right wing and Boyd sent in a good centre. Carwood placed a nice shot that was cleared. Play had only been in progress three minutes when one of the Artillery defenders gave hands within his penalty area. A penalty kick was awarded and Thornley had no difficulty in scoring (4—0).

The Artillery took up the attack and had hard luck in not scoring. The ball hung about in the goalmouth. A scramble took place. Eventually the Artillery centre forward was given offside.

The Foresters secured a corner and Carwood dropped the ball in the goalmouth. Fletcher was all there and getting up to it fisted the ball away. After the Artillery had paid a visit the other end, Boot took a shot that was not far off the right spot.

The play toned down a good bit and grew slower. Wilkinson took a long shot. Smedley got fouled and a free kick was placed well in. Thornley put the ball in and a corner resulted which came to nothing. A foul throw in by the R. F. A. let the Sherwoods up and Thornley put in a hot shot at close quarters which Fletcher saved with the flat of his face. He seemed somewhat stunned.

After Smedley had raised the ball over the bar for the Foresters the Artillery got down on the left wing and Macaulay put in a poor shot.

Play was confined to midfield for some time, Lappin making efforts to initiate a forward movement among the Gunners with little success. Eventually, however, Smith, the right half, put in a long shot from a free kick. Edwards punched the sphere away but was immediately called upon again. At the other end Thornley took a long shot that went over the bar. Smedley repeated the performance.

The Artillery got away for a bit and Feven put in a nice shot. Half a minute later the whistle blew for full time with the score standing :—

Sherwood Forresters .... 4 goals.
R. F. A. Kirkee..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS :—(goal) Edwards, (backs) Byford and Wilkins, (halves) Marvel. Wilkinson and Sutton, (forwards) Boyd, Thornley, Boot, Smedley and Carwood.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (KIRKEE) :—(goal) Fletcher, (backs) Murray and Dunn, (halves) Smith, Words and Worley, (forwards) Cosgrove, Feven, Lappin, Strinjer and Macaulay.

REFEREE :—Quarter-Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

Dorset Regt ... } D'ham. 1-0
Durham L. I. ... }
R. F. A., Kamptee
Bombay Gym.....Bye.
Royal Scots..... " } B. S. 0 0 1-0
Grant Medicals ... " }
G. I. P. Railway... " } G.I.P. 3-0
Y. M. C. A..... " }
Bombay Athletic... " } 0-0
L. N. Lancs ..... " }
Middlesex Regt ... " } A. T. L. N. L. 3-0
R. G. A. Bombay " }
A. T. A./Sherwood. " } 1-0
Sherwood Foresters " }
R. F. A Kirkee ... " } Foresters 4-0
Inniskilling Fus .. }
New Ubique F. C. }

LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The R. G. A. (Bombay) having scratched for the Leslie Cup running the A. T. A. (Sherwoods) had a walk over. The winner put up fairly useful running. Result :—

Mitchell 1
McCullock 2
Wesson 3

Mitchell's time was 14 2-5 secs.

MEETING OF THE W. I. F. A.

A meeting of the Council of the Western India Football Association was held at Green's Restaurant last night when Mr Sharp was voted to the chair. Representatives of the various clubs were present.

The question of the continuation of the Harwood League was discussed and various propositions were made as to the most suitable arrangement of dates for the second part of the League, the Union Jack Tournament and the Charity Tournament.

The Union Jack Tournament is a knock out competition between representative Naval, Military and Civil teams. It does not last more than two or three days. It was proposed by Mr. Sherbrooke (Sherwood Foresters) that the Union Jack Tournament be held immediately after the conclusion of the Rovers' Tournament. The second part of the Harwood League should, it was suggested, then take place and subsequently the Charity Tournament. The proposal was seconded by Mr Cook and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Elliott that the old Harwood League Cup should be utilized as a trophy for the Charity Tournament. This tourney which would be held in benefit of charities, it was suggested, should be confined to civilian teams only playing in the Harwood League. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Sherbrooke and carried unanimously.

It was resolved that the Junior Rovers' Tournament should follow immediately on the Charity Tourney.

A suggestion was made that Mr. H. R. Greaves, Sheriff of Bombay be asked to give away the Cup and medals at the conclusion of the Rovers' Tournament and it was decided that Mr. Greaves be approached in the matter.

A statement of, accounts of the W. I. F. A. was handed round for inspection and it was found that the finances of the Association were in a flourishing condition. It was proposed and passed that Messrs Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, be appointed to audit the accounts of the Association.

The following is a list of the matches to be played in the second half of the Harwood League. Definite dates cannot be allotted to these matches pending the conclusion of the Rovers' Tourney :—

HARWOOD LEAGUE PART 2ND.

Grant Medicals vs Bombay Gymkhana
Y. M. C. A., vs All Blacks
Sherwood Foresters, vs Bombay Athletic
Bombay Gymkhana, vs G. I. P. Ry
Hornets vs Grant Medicals
Sherwood Foresters A, vs R. G. A
Bombay Athletic vs Commercial Gymkhana
R. G. A. vs G. I. P. Ry
All Blacks vs Sherwood Foresters A
Y. M. C. A. vs Hornets
R. G. A. vs Commercial Gymkhana
Sherwood Foresters A vs Bombay Gymkhana
Commercial Gymkhana, vs Sherwood Foresters
Grant Medicals vs Sherwood Foresters A
Hornets vs All Blacks
Bombay Gymkhana vs R. G. A
Bombay Athletic, vs Y. M. C. A
Sherwood Foresters vs Sherwood Foresters A
Bombay Gymkhana vs Y. M. C. A

SWIZ
"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

CRICKET IN POONA.

BOMBAY ISLAMS COMPILE 219 RUNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Poona, Aug. 18.

The annual two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Islams was begun to-day. The latter batted first and put together 219 runs, Razak (43) and Contractor (34) being top scorers.

For the Gymkhana, Major Greig (42) has so far put up the best score, though Mr. Love (30), batting, gives promise of a better score. With five wickets down for 126, the Gymkhana are not in very good position. Aziz, so far, has secured the most wickets for the Islam team. Score :—

BOMBAY ISLAM GYMKHANA, 1st.—Innings.

Mr S U Patel, l b w Greig..	20
Mr GM Parekh, b Haughton	9
Mr S A Razak, b Greig ...	43
Mr S A Agiz, c Love b Greig	20
Mr S K Mahomed, c Colbeck, b Cox	10
Mr Vali Ahmad, c Cox, b Tagg...	29
Mr Abdul Kadar, b Haughton	10
Mr K L Contractor, b Greig	34
Mr Anwar, c Dibbin, b Tagg	2
Mr Abdul Rahaman, c and b Haughton	12
Mr H C Tayabji, not out...	0
Extras ...	30
Total ..	219

POONA GYMKHANA, 1st.—Innings.

Major Greig, c Abdul Rahman, b Abdul Kadar ...	42
Captain Haughton, b Aziz.	17
Mr Colbeck, b Aziz ...	5
Mr Gould, b Aziz ...	10
Mr Love, batting ...	30
Mr Stephenson, b Aziz ...	6
Captain Clemson, batting..	2
Extras ...	14
Total (for 5 wkp.) ...	126

BOMBAY CRICKET.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY vs. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The Royal Garrison Artillery played the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at Colaba, on Saturday, the R. G. A. winning by 9 runs. Scores :—

R. G. A.

Br. Platt, b Barker	0
Gr. Thatcher, c Johnston, b Forbes	37
Lt. Heaton-Ellis, c Hearn, b Forbes	25
Br. Farmer, l-b-w Barker ...	1
Lr. Underhill, not out	32
Br. Boulsoner, not out	12
Major Hope ... }	
Gr. Hardaker ... }	
Gr. White ... } Did not bat.	
Gr. Warnett ... }	
Br. Halpin ... }	
Extras ...	2
Total ...109	

B. V. A.

Lt. Curtis, c Warnett, b Boulsoner	0
A. Ramsay, b Halpin, ...	0
Sgt. K. Forbes, st Hardaker, b Warnett	43
Sgt. Barker, b Halpin ...	0
Mr. Grundy, b Boulsoner ...	13
Sgt. A. Spilling run out ...	9
Spr. Graveston, b Boulsoner ...	6
Gr. Hear, b Boulsoner,... ...	4
Gr. Johnston, not out	3
Lt. Wilson, run out	0
Sgt. Banker, b Halpin	0
Extras ...	22
Total ...100	

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY vs. BOMBAY GAS.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society played the Bombay Gas Co. on the Oval on Saturday, the result being a win for the former. Score :—

ARMY & NAAY SOCIETY.

D M. D'Souza, c Lobo... ...	15
R. M. D'Mello, c Edwards ...	5
Banyan, b Lobo	2
Felix B Fonseca, c Lobo ...	5
G. F. Hill, c Paisley	13
Murphy, c Paisley	0
Geo. Tweddle, b Lobo ...	12
F. E. Bellamy, c Paisley ...	2
Naik, b Lobo...	3
Chemborkar, b Edward ...	10
Dias, not out	0
Extras ...	8
Total ... 75	

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

Burch, b Naik	0
Challice, b Banyan	8
Edwards, b Naik	8
Chonker, b Naik	4
Lobo, c Naik...	9
Woodford, b Banyan	3
Sadanand, b Banyan	0
Woods, b Banyan	0
Paisley, b Naik	5
Kale, b Naik	4
Price, not out...	4
Extras ...	1
Total ... 46	

BOMBAY POLICE vs. TELEGU C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday, the Police winning easily. Scores :—

TELEGU C. C.		BOMBAY POLICE.	
Khandre ...	18	Mac Tier ...	21
Pupale ...	4	Paterson ...	18
Retiwalla ...	4	Edwards ...	1
Pupala ...	0	Smith ...	9
Kalewar ...	0	O'Keeffe ...	51
Sutta ...	0	Jones W R ...	1
Pakuatt ...	5	Walton ...	18
Lainge ...	0	Ferguson ...	4
Laxmnan ...	8	Saigon ...	21
Kalewar ...	0	Cauty Did not bat	
Satte ...	0	Jones J R do	
Extras ...	4	Extras ...	10
Total... 49		Total ...149	

R. I. M. OFFICERS. vs. MR. BEADEL'S XI.

The game, between the R. I. M. Officers and Mr. Beadel's XI, played on the Oval on Sund. resulted in a win for Mr. Beadel's team by 39 runs. Scores :—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.		Mr. BEADEL'S TEAM.	
Osborne Smith ...	7	Reeve	1
Wood	0	Grantham ...	0
Maundrell ...	0	Banbuly	28
Farrell	0	Reade	54
Capt Lumsden ...	0	Beadel ...	7
Collins	8	Pennyfather ...	7
Shawell	60	Stevenson ...	25
Hughes Hallett ...	17	Livesay	10
Gray	21	Peel	6
Green'ees	0	Corser	0
Braid, not out ...	0	Cooper, not out ...	0
Extras ...	5	Extras ...	19
Total ...118		Total ...157	

RUGBY.

WEST RIDING REGIMENT vs BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Neither of these old antagonists were at full strength when they met in a practice match last night on the Oval, and after a vigorous and not very scientific game the soldiers just managed to win by an odd point due to the good kicking of one of their backs. It is pleasant to see this sporting team once more in Bombay and although it contains many new faces a lot of the old ones that have been the back bone of the team for some years are here and when they take the field—for last night they appeared chiefly amongst the spectators—they will have a combination even stronger than the one that beat the Gymkhana last night. They played their old game of short passes, cross kicks and an ever ready eye for an opportunity to drop at goal, a part of the game they are always apt to overdo to the detriment of open passing and good three-quarter runs. However, as last night showed it may pay in the long run. The Gymkhana held their own in the scrum and if the outsides were somewhat weak in getting the ball away and in passing some of them tackled resolutely and saved well. This is evident seeing the West Ridings were pressing for most of the game and failed to cross their line once.

The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to play with the wind, defending the bandstand end. After some play in midfield the Gymkhana marked but failed to make much ground from the kick. The soldiers' three-quarters then got away from a scrum but running too much across the field made very little way and a good collar by Hearson annuled their effort. However, they continued to press for some time and once looked very like scoring had not the intended cross kick of one of their backs gone over his head instead of in the right direction. After more play in the Gymkhana's half of little note followed the only try of the match. This was brought about by a very pretty piece of work on the part of Mills, the Gymkhana stand off half. He received the ball from a scrum about midfield, eluded several men and got well away. Skillfully drawing the defence to the left he sent the ball out to Carpenter, who had followed up well on the right and this player ran it. Rich failed at a long kick. This stirred the West Ridings and until half time they continued to press. Only had passing on their part and bungling down on the Gymkhana's saved the latter from losing a half time lead of one try to nil.

The second half was decidedly uninteresting and without incident beyond the kick that gave the soldiers the match. Scrum followed scrum with monotonuus regularity and what passing there was was scrappy and productive The Gymkhana had to resort to touching down and carrying over to save their line and at times it seemed that the West Ridings must score. But they could not and it was not until close on time that Haycock their half, whose work we know of old, picked up smartly and dropped at goal. The ball hit the cross bar but jumped over and so gave the West Ridings a deserved victory.

West Ridings..... 4 points
Bombay Gymkhana 3 points

R. I. M. OFFICERS. vs, Y. M. C. A.

The R. I. M. Officers were defeated on the Oval on Saturday by the Y. M. C. A. by 14 runs. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A.		R. I. M. OFFICERS.	
George	2	Farrell	4
Home	5	Shawell	0
Ashton	1	Hughes Hallett ...	8
Brown	17	Osborne Smith ...	0
White	10	Maundrell ...	9
Waskar	3	Collins	12
Gay	12	Greenlees	3
Walsh	2	Wood, not out ...	15
Pearcy	7	Bonny	r
Lester	6	Corser	3
Carey not out ...	11	tyLivese	9
Extras ...	18	Extras ...	11
Total ... 94		Total ... 80	

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. THOS. COOK & SON C. C.

This match was played at Oval on Sunday and resulted in a win for Bank of Bombay by 10 wickets and 67 runs. The following are the scores :—

BANK OF BOMBAY

R B Shroff, not out	56
B L Choudhari, c and b Sripad ...	61
G Stuart Milne..... }	
M Trilokekar ..... }	
B Mistry ..... }	
N S Gazder ..... }	
C G Kirtikar ..... } Did not bat	
B ATalpade ..... }	
J P St Anne ..... }	
A G Dharandhar... }	
V S Talpade..... }	
Extras... ...	7
Total ...124	

THOS. COOK & SON.

Vaidya, run ont	3
Wadke	1
Humphreys	0
Chandavarkar	3
Chickramsre	24
Harvey	3
Sashital	8
Shripad	0
Ugranker, not out	4
Sanjiorao	0
Kagal	7
Extras ...	4
Total ... 57	

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 17th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 18th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	2	3
Total mortality from all causes...		96

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PRINCE PALATINE'S DEFEAT

CLIMAX OF SENSATIONAL RACING SEASON.

The present has been a season of extraordinary events on the Turf, and the climax was reached when Prince Palatine, for whom Mr. J. B. Joel about twenty-four hours earlier had agreed to give £45,000, was hopelessly beaten for the Goodwood Cup. Viewing the race in prospect, it seemed merely a matter of form for the champion to go out on the course and win his race in approved style. He had been bought by Mr. Joel for £45,000, by far the highest price ever paid for a racehorse or other living creature since life on this planet began It was impressive reading how, as a yearling, £2,000 had been paid for him, and how during last year alone, he had made £20,730 in prize money. These are amazing figures, even in these days of booming trade and rising values. It seemed impossible that a golden horse such as this could lose a race. That something, however, was very seriously wrong was proved by the complete, the painful manner in which he was routed.

When they had done some distance Prince Palatine seemed nicely placed but on the top ground, about six or seven furlongs from the finish, the favourite was seen to falter. It was not a momentary thing. Quickly those behind travelled past him. They were not quickening up. It was Prince Palatine that was slowing down just when he should have been moving up to take a winning place. It was an amazing sight, and consternation prevailed as the meaning of it was realised. It was stated afterwards that as Catmint drew past the beaten horse Saxby shouted to Maher, "I am licked!" Thus did Saxby realise his unexpected fate.

The leaders came on, and glasses were turned on to them. Alleppo, Lance Chest, and Catmint were all going well. Then Prince Palatine was seen to be galloping into some sort of a position again but his jockey was driving him, and it will probably prove that this response on the part of the horse was the gamest thing he has ever done. It was an expiring effort, as he never became a fighting factor after that. A great finish ensued between Catmint and Alleppo, and jockeyship won the Cup for Mr. Leonard Brassey. Prince Palatine wanted no pulling up. He staggered rather than galloped past the winning-post. He seemed to be going to collapse and fall, and Saxby cast an anxious look at his legs to see if he had broken down. It was only a few strides into the paddock, but the distance was far enough, for he was tremendously blown. However, he walked away apparently quite sound, but later the horse went lame in both forelegs in his box. This, therefore, would explain the astonishing collapse.

It was after the defeat that Colonel W. Hall Walker, the breeder of the horse, came to Mr. Joel and said: "Let me congratulate you on having bought the greatest stallion in the world. He is my ideal horse, and I shall never breed a better as long as I live." Mr. Joel would admit that they were consoling words to hear at such a moment.

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSES AT HOME.

The Local Legislation Committee of the House of Commons have sanctioned the proposal of the Aberystwith Corporation to maintain a municipal golf course. This is the third municipality which has been granted this power during the present session, the other two being Leicester and Southport.

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POONA SECOND MEETING.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

SECOND DAY.

First entries for the Poona Second Meeting, which closed on Aug. 12, are as follows :—

Wednesday. 24th September.

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance about 2 miles over 8 flights.

Mr P Hannyngton's br aus g J P.
Captain Colemore's br e g Off side.
Lt-Col A S Arnold and Captain J S. Mowat's ch aus g Highwood.
Captain Kenworty's bl aus g Sholto.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e g Parkhill.
Mr J Crawford's b e g Bambino.
Mr M Goculdass' b aus m Solution.
Do. br e g Picnic.
Mr G O Thomas' b aus g Bright Metal.
Mr Goff's b aus g Berroll.
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Mordialloc.
Do. b aus g Duke of Lancaster.
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's br aus g Deputy.
Do. ch aus g Seagull.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's b e m Dalmatia late Merry Spinner.
Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey.
Mr M Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus g Borambil.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' br e g Bombastic.
Mr M Goculdass' b e g Refresher.
Do. b am h Francomi.
Mr F M Garda's b e m Lumination.
Do. b e g Chobham.
Mr Gussy's ch e m Satellite.
Mr Homi Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner.
Mr T M Tihaddeus' ch e m Wayward.
Zeminder of Nasergunj's br e h Canberra late Serpent.
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Fry.
Mr R R S' b e h Kempion.
Do. bl aus g Keerit.
Do. ch am g Coat of Arms.
Mr W Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay.
H H Jam Sahib's br e g Punt.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit.
H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vics Pride.
Thakor Zorowar Singh's b aus g Silverbolt.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mil.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Tears.
Do br e g Parkhill.
Mr J Crawford's ch e m Lady Anne.
Mr. M Goculdass' b aus g Master Delaval.
Do br e g Picnic.
Mr. T Harrison's b e g Vancouver.
Mr. F M Garda's b e g Silver Memory.
Mr. Gussy's b e h Valerius.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert.
Mr. R R S' ch e h St Gligen.
Do b aus m Tartania.
Do b e g Langton.
Do bl aus g Keerit.
Mr J C Smith's b aus g Mordialloc.
Mr Abdool Shooker Sait's The Cockatoo.

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr A S Oomer's g a h British King.
Mr. D'Arcy's ch a g Amood.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold.
Do ch a h France
Do g a h Noor-ul-Malik.
Do bl a h Black Malik.
Do b a h Semiramas.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Aga.
Mr A M Hasan's g a h Ghalyum.
Mr. R R S' g a h Dhaman.
Do b a h Mustapha.
Do b a h Iron Chest.
Mr. Heath' ch a h Trustee.
Mr. W Homer's b a h Last Chance.
Messrs M Goculdass A Nanji's b a h d: Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Solor Star.
Do b a h Mexico.
Do ch a h Good Success.
Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's ch a h Haify.
Do g a h Sweden.
Mr Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer.
Mr. A R Dakeel's g a h Kokab.
Mr. N Begmahomed's b a h Mysore.
Mr. J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic.
Mr. A R Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 1 1-4 miles

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook.
Do g a h Rozelmulook.
Do g a h Nakib.
Do ch a h Real Gold.
Do b a h Gowalajmer.
Do b ah Lookman.
Mr Lion's ch a h Purity.
Do b a h Thank You.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II late Aga.
Do b a h Singer.
Major E Fetherstonhaugh's ch a h Duhallow
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik.
Do g a h Regent.
Mr W Homer's b a h Last Chance.
Messrs M Goculdass' and A Nanji's b a h Thaboor.
Messrs M Goculdass' and P Mathuradass' ch a h Galiard.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Solar Star.
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Terror.
Mr J M. Mistry's g a h Thulfha.
Mr G K's ch a h Valens.
Do. b a h Parliament.

THE LAWN PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs

Mr A S Oomer's g a h Chechan.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h MasterBill.
Do. g a h Minerva.
Do. bl a h Zigomar.
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Kaharaman.
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry.
Do. g a h Zoolphokarr.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Bravo late Rajput.
Do. ch a h Red Fish.
Mr Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine.
Mr T Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Raig.
Mr Nazir Beg's g a h Beynazeer.
Mr R S Forage's g a h Polish.
Mr R R S' g a h Abdul Malik
" Do. ch a h Majesty.
" Do. g a h Pendil.
Major F B Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagasbi.
Messrs M Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b a h Baloz
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Kimberley.
Mr D. Framjee's bl a h Young Majub.
Messrs H Obayed and A R Dakeel's g a h Mushtarak.
Mr A J DeSouza's b a h Masoal.
Mr N Begmahomed's b a h Creditor.
Mr Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Jawan.
Do g a h Tezab.

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THE **Bombay Gazette**

Tuesday, 19th August, 1913.

NEW BRONTÉ LETTERS.

To many it comes as a surprise that notwithstanding the close scrutiny by literary men, of all the facts of Charlotte Brontë's life, and the many extant letters that came from her pen, that some lay hidden away in the quiet home of a Professor in Brussels, and these of the greatest importance. Their importance lies, not in the fact that they add facts which are likely to modify views already held, but that they confirm what, in the absence of stronger evidence, had been already expressed as probable by her admirers. She has had several strong advocates who have shown rare devotion in searching out her treasures and revealing them to the world, and of these, none holds a higher place than Clement Shorter. The publication in the *Times* of four new letters, hitherto in the possession of Dr. Paul Heger, son of Professor Constantin Heger, the head of the Brussels Pensionnat, and for whom Charlotte had a great regard, has elicited a hearty welcome from him. He says, "Charlotte Brontë is one of the noblest figures in life as well as in literature, and the publication of these letters places her on a higher pedestal than ever before." Several writers on the author of "Jane Eyre," "Villette," "Shirley," have suggested that the coldness shown to her in the Professor's refusal to answer her letters was the tragedy of her life, and they have sought to make their suggestion more plausible by reading into some of her books, especially "The Professor" and "Villette," the story of her own life. More careful critics have refused to see this in what are, to all intents, the letters of an admiring student to her master, and this view is confirmed by the new letters.

Readers of Charlotte Brontë's life will remember that, in company with her sister Emily, she spent over a year in a Pensionnat in Brussels, with the object of learning French. The head of the establishment in the Rue d' Isobelle was Madame Heger, and her husband was professor of rhetoric, as well as a teacher in a boys' school near-by. From certain of the letters it is at once evident that, whatever may have been her thoughts of M. Heger, her first impressions could scarcely be considered favourable. She describes him as "A man of power, as to mind, but of a very choleric and irritable temperament. His face sometimes took on an expression of an insane tom-cat, or a delirious hyæna." In spite of these defects he gradually gained in favour with his two English pupils, and Charlotte began to admire him. For the first time in her secluded life she found herself in the society of a man between whom and herself there was a strong intellectual sympathy. Her whole ambition in coming to Brussels had been to learn to teach; she now began to understand what might be the meaning of the words master and pupil. The *Times*, in its article on the subject says that though Charlotte looked upon the Professor as an ideal, "she was in love with him and knew it. The fact that Heger was a married man made it easier for her to feel and express this kind of love. She writes so because she has no fear of being misunderstood." It is a natural affection of the pupil for a master, and to describe this as a lov episode in the ordinary sense is besid the mark. There is nothing in the letters which have just come as a great literary surprise, which one would not expect to find in the epistles of an enthusiastic pupil to her master who was twice her age. It is a matter for surprise that, knowing the uncertainty with respect to the relations between the two, the letters were not published earlier for they are, as Shorter says, "a complete vindication both of her and of his (the doctor's) father."

Turning to the letters themselves we find them marked with intense enthusiasm for the professor and great despondency because he refuses to answer her. The letters are written in French, and in the first she complains about his silence. He has been working hard and "For that reason I refrain from uttering a single complaint for your long silence. I would rather remain six months without receiving news from you than add one grain to the weight, already too heavy, which overwhelms you . . . I shall try to be selfish no longer; and even while I look upon letters as one of the greatest felicities known to me I shall await the receipt of them in patience until it pleases you and suits you to send me any." In an extract from the second letter dated October 24th, 1844, she speaks of his kindness to her, "I am depending on soon having your news. The idea delights me, for the remembrance of your kindnesses will never fade from my memory; and as long as that remembrance endures, the respect with which it has inspired me will endure likewise." Enough has already been quoted to show the nature of the relationship, but the following shows how very really she valued the friendship of the Professor. "All I know is, that I cannot, that I will not, resign myself to lose wholly the friendship of my master . . . If my master withdraws his friendship from me entirely I shall be altogether without hope; if he gives me a little—just a little—I shall be satisfied—happy: I shall have reason for living on, for working." Throughout the correspondence there is no suggestion that Charlotte was sorry; he was a married man, and the only desire on the writer's part was the friendship of her tutor. True her second visit to Brussels was marked with a deep sadness, but that it was due to an attachment there is without foundation. She was a Protestant of the ultra type while Madame Heger was a Catholic; she was naturally reserved and so did not easily make friends with the other governesses. Domestic affairs troubled her, and the kindness of the Professor was appreciated. "I suffered much before I left Brussels. I think, however long I live, I shall not forget what the parting with M. Heger cost me . . . it grieved me so much to grieve him, who has been so true, kind and disinterested a friend." It is hardly likely we shall again hear the suggestion of a love-tragedy in connection with Charlotte Bronte's life in Brussels and the literary world is under a debt of gratitude to Dr. Heger for making these public and presenting them to the British Museum.

OLD BOMBAY CONTROVERSY RECALLED.

A reference in the correspondence columns of the *Times* was recently made to the well-known doctrine very widely imputed to the Jesuits that the end justifies the means, which recalls to mind a famous controversy carried on in Bombay a generation ago. It has not been revived by the *Times* but by Mr. W. S. Lilly, formerly of the Indian Civil Service and long known as a trenchant historical writer on the Catholic side, denying that this doctrine of doubtful morality was ever taught by the Jesuits. An interesting fact was brought to the notice of English readers that this controversial issue formed the subject of a prolonged legal enquiry in the German Courts only ten years ago. Mr. J. W. Rollestone, a distinguished classical scholar and ethical writer, who refers to this fact seems to be unaware that in Bombay a similar suggestion was made that the matter might be referred to a High Court for decision as the controversialists on either side were, as usual in such cases, unable to come to a decision themselves and convince their adversaries of the correctness of their own point of view. The Bombay controversy was a very lively affair, and attracted widely the attention of people in other parts of India too as the protagonists engaged in the fray were very distinguished men. The late Dr. Meurin, a prominent Jesuit, who was then Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay in the days before our city was elevated to the rank of an archidiocese in the Catholic hierarchy in India in 1886, was the chief writer on the Catholic side, and he was, of course, very zealously aided by the principal Jesuits then in Bombay in defence of their own Order. One of the most enthusiastic of these latter was Father Dalling, at that time, we believe, Superior of the Order in our city. On the opposite side was the late Mr. Tyrrell Leith, a famous figure in Bombay society in the last generation and a learned scientist to whom we owe our Anthropological Society, and he was assisted by another learned old Bombayite, Professor Wordsworth, at that time Principal of Elphinstone College. All these learned and distinguished people are dead now, save the last, Mr. Wordsworth, a grandson of the famous poet who left Bombay more than twenty years ago and lives in retirement at Capri in Italy. Mr. Leith wrote under the pseudonym of "Nemesis" to the papers, charging the Jesuits with preaching and practising this doctrine of the end justifying the means, and this was enough to draw out the Jesuits here who made a vigorous defence in their own paper, the "Examiner." Dr. Meurin took up the cudgels on behalf of his Order, also in the other Bomoay papers and replies and rejoinders followed one after another for some time to the great edification of literary Bombay who followed this dialectical fight with great interest. In the course of this controversy Father Dalling, who was a German, offered to pay a thousand thalers if anybody could prove that the Jesuits held the obnoxious doctrine. A solicitor rather punctiliously suggested that a reference should be made to the High Court to obtain its decision in the matter. But, of course, the High Court was not consulted, otherwise matters would have become livelier still; for there was on its bench one judge at least, the late Sir Raymond West, who had the requisite learning for deciding such a point. But what is remarkable is that the identical question of the Jesuits' responsibility for this doctrine was actually taken to a Court of Justice for its decision nearly a quarter of a century later, in 1903. A German Catholic priest, Father Dasbach, challenged any one to show that the doctrine was a Jesuit one and offered to give two thousand guilden if it was proved. Count Hoensbroech, a German nobleman, who had been for 14 years a Jesuit, claimed the prize on the strength of quotations from several Jesuit casuists. Dasbach refused to pay on the ground that the extracts did not contain the doctrine in dispute. Hoensbroech, thereupon, sued him for the money and took the matter before two Courts at Treves both of which held that Dasbach's contention was untenable.

THE BURNS MSS.

Only a few weeks ago we protested against the way in which treasures of old English life, customs, and literature, are being allowed to leave the country, generally to find an ill-appropriate home in the over-lavish halls of American millionaires. We then pointed out that the mania of copper magnates and railroad kings for collecting did not indicate the highest appreciation of the treasures they were enabled to buy up wholesale, for otherwise they would not desire to take them, as is so often the case, out of their natural setting, which, by the romance of association, adds greatly to their interest. One of the latest and most regrettable of such cases is the selling by the Liverpool Athenium Library of the Glenriddel manuscripts of Robert Burns's poems and letters to a London firm acting for a millionaire in America. The sale has led to a keen controversy at Home, and a number of Burns Clubs and Scottish Societies have made protests against the MSs. being allowed to leave Britain. Now we learn that the nearest heir of the poet is to raise the question of the legality of the sale, and the London firm has been requested not to part with the MSs. until their ownership and their future are decided by the Courts. The manner in which the manuscripts came into the possession of the Liverpool Athenium is interesting and important. Dr. Currie obtained a loan of Burns's papers from the poet's widow in order to write a life of the poet and to edit his works. These papers remained in his possession, and in 1805 passed to his son, Mr. Wallace Currie, whose widow presented the Liverpool Athenium with the manuscript in 1853. If these faces are correct and Dr. Corrie forgot to return the papers to the widow of Burns the Liverpool institution has not the slightest claim on them; and in any case we are surprised that it should have been tempted, no matter how high the price offered was, to let the treasures go to America. In such cases as these the sellers are, if anything, more open to criticism than the buyers. All lovers of Burns will hope that the efforts to nullify the sale will be successful.

THE POLO CUP.

Throughout India the news will be received with pleasure that another organised attempt will be made next year to bring the Polo Cup back to England. Preparations, so far as one can judge at present, are likely to be more elaborate than ever, for it is expected that the team will practise in Madrid, where King Alfonso has made a fine ground, in order to avoid the fickleness of the English spring. Once more a wealthy polo player has come forward to take the main responsibility, though this time it is not the Duke of Westminster. For this we are glad. Every one, of course, who is interested in polo is grateful for what the Duke has done, —what no doubt the Duke, if necessary, would be willing to do again—but had the same person taken the same substantial share in the enterprise for two years in succession it would have detracted from the national character of the effort to regain the cup. Therefore we welcome the sporting offer of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, a player, who, if not quite in the first rank, is possessed of considerable skill, and has assiduously followed the game for a good many years. He is exceptionally qualified, both by his experience and by his wealth to discharge the task which he has undertaken. The eldest son of Lord Wimborne, he is a member of the family of Guest, which has drawn such large revenues from the undertakings of Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, and he will be able to make preparations for the next contest in the same thorough manner as was employed this year and last. The fortunes of the next team, whatever its composition, will be followed with deep interest in this country. So well did the last combination acquit itself that at present it would seem likely that the services of most of the players will be in request. However that may be, it will not affect the amount of interest which will be felt in India, for both here and at Home the last tournament aroused a wave of enthusiasm which affected players of the game and those who do not play alike.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

OFFICERS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The War Office have at last recognised that it is not in the interests of the British Army to allow officers to compete at International Horse Shows, and jumping competitions at Home and abroad without restriction. Though there was less of the unschooled element observable this year at Olympia, it still was in evidence; and a large proportion of the comic relief was provided by competitors from the British Army. The action taken by the War Office in a recent Army Order is in the right direction, only it does not go sufficiently far. Cavalry Brigadiers may have different standards, and some of these may, and possibly will, fall far short of the very high class of performance, that is essential to even moderate success at Olympia. Foreign nations recognised the futility of sending anything but their best to compete; to do otherwise would be waste of time and money, and though the entries may be large, those who actually enter the ring are those who have succeeded in passing through the trials, by which all but the best have been eliminated. The War Office have only adopted a method which was tried some years ago without conspicuous success; and it will doubtless be found necessary after seeing the result next year to institute preliminary tests of a more searching nature and arrange for their being carried out by an independent and central authority.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

Colonel Seely, after boldly asserting that the interchange of numbers amongst the batteries affected by the recent artillery re-organisation had been ordered in the interests of efficiency, and not merely of economy, has announced that a nucleus will be transferred with the records etc. so as to maintain historical continuity. So far, however, he has declined to state what this nucleus is to include; it is not possible, therefore, to judge to what extant the compromise will meet the objections which have been raised to the orginal order. Anyhow, the transfer of the nucleus admits the principle contained in the criticism to the order, and it is for Colonel Seely to explain how efficiency is maintained by breaking up a battery by the transfer of a nucleus, and wherein lies the advantage, except in the matter of expense, over the transfer of the personnel as a whole.

THE NEW RIFLE.

It seems likely that re-armament with the new rifle will be considerably postponed. For two years or more the issue has been spoken of as imminent, and a thousand rifles were recently distributed for trial to various corps. The results of these trials has been generally satisfactory except in one very important point, the heat produced by the ammunition is so great, that the rifle is practically useless for rapid fire. It is hoped, that a solution of the difficulty will be found shortly, but in the meantime we have to rely on such improvement as has been effected by the introduction of Mark 7 ammunition for the old rifles for the army being up to date in its weapons, and a study of the results obtained at Bisley does not reveal any preponderating advantage in favour of Mark 7 over Mark 6 despite its lower trajectory.

TERRITORIALS.

The Territorials and especially the Cyclist Battalions in the North of England have been kept busy, during the past week with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's raiding parties, and have done their best to repulse the enemy wherever he has put in an appearance. How far they are deemed to have been successful has not been divulged. It has, however, been fairly obvious, that the work was new to them, and as it differed in many material points from anything hitherto included in their courses of training, they have in many cases failed to use to the best advantage the points that favour the defence in coastal operations. It may be taken as axiomatic that the Territorials are particularly intended for defence work, and not as a feeder for the Expeditionary Force, and it is possible that they should be called upon to meet operations of a similar nature though on a large scale than the demonstrations made at Grimsby, Sunderland, and elsewhere. It would, therefore, seem advisable that steps should be taken to give them some insight into the work of coast defence so that they might learn something of what their duties would be and how those duties can best be carried out. The instruction could be made more interesting than a great deal of the training scheduled for the Territorial Force, and the results would be proportionately good; the Territorials are keen enough, but are apt to get bored by what they are apt to consider the vain repetitions of the drill ground.

LANDING RAIDERS.

The apparent success, so far as the local observer has been able to judge, of the attempts to land raiding parties has had the effect of giving local authorities, the jumps, and petitions are being drawn up for submission to Government urging an increase in the land defences at important ports. From this it is possible to deduce what the mental attitude would have been, had these occurrences taken place in real war, whilst it illustrates the confusion of thought that still exists on the subject of coast defence, and the very high value placed upon fixed defences in popular opinion. Forts cannot be decoyed away; they are always there in evidence, and so long as they are there to be seen there exists a feeling of security. The limitations of fixed defences are apt to be ignored, and the fact that the influence of a fort is restricted at the best of times and under most favourable conditions to the range of its guns, and that effective fire is only possible within the range of vision, which again depends on atmospheric conditions. If it be decided, that the Red raids have been successful, it will follow, that either the Blue Commander has not made the best use of the naval force under his command or that the force under his command was insufficient for the work it had to do. Taking into consideration the length of coast line which had to be protected the margin in favour of Blue was by no means overwhelming, and in one particular the force was ill-equipped from a modern standpoint. The exploit of the Blue sea-plane at Cromarty not only directs attention to the use of these crafts for spying out submarines under water, but to their value as Scouts. Had there been sea-plane stations near the Humber and the Tyne, as doubtless there will be next year, the airmen could have given much earlier intelligence of the approach of the enemy and thus enabled prompt preparations to have been made ashore, or naval reinforcements to have been summoned for the protection of the harbours. The wide range of action of the latest sea-planes, and the fact that they are now equipped with wireless should ensure in the future, when all the proposed stations have been installed that timely notice will be available, and so render the task of defending the long coastline less difficult. The experience then of the landing of the Red raiders points therefore not to the want of more forts, but to more craft being required for reconnaissance and patrol purposes, and of these a very large proportion should be aircraft; in fact it will probably be found that, when all the new air stations are completely equipped, the possibility of such happenings in real war has been reduced, eliminated, or at all events reduced to a minimum.

AEROPLANES.

It will be remembered that after the debate our aircraft for the Army early last month Mr. Joynson Hicks challenged several statements made by the Secretary of State for War, and Colonel Seely gave him permission to inspect the aeroplanes in possession of the army and see for himself how matters stood. Mr. Sandys was also permitted to accompany him, but the suggestion that they should be allowed to take an expert with them was not entertained. On Wednesday, Mr. Sandys gave in the house a resume of the report which they had prepared after their visits of inspection, and copies of the report were at the same time handed to the Press, and have been published. The number of aeroplanes for which Colonel Seely took credit in June was 120, and though at first he was inclined to claim all as serviceable for war, he subsequently, under pressure, admitted that a certain number were not immediately available, being under repair, and finally gave the figures as 126, of which 31 were laid up in the workshops. The War Office prepared a detailed statement which was handed to Messrs. Joynson Hicks and Sandys before they commenced their round of visits, and this showed at once without further investigation, that Colonel Seely's ideas of what first class order, or immediate readiness for war are somewhat elastic. The total shown in the War Office return was 130, the total announced at first by Colonel Seely, and was made up under the following heading:—Biplanes Ready to fly, 43; Biplanes at Factory. Experimental Ready to fly, 3; Under Test. Ready to fly, 7; Monoplanes. Ready to fly, 25; Under repair, 2; Under reconstruction, 9; Damaged, 4; Under repair 22, wrecked, damaged, and awaiting orders to write off, 5. The number of biplanes, therefore, actually available for work on service when Colonel Seely spoke was 53 including 10 at the factory which were still under test and had not been issued to the Flying Corps.

MONOPLANES.

The ban on monoplanes still continues, but 25 would have been available for service, but not immediately without great risk, as none have been flown for jut on a year, and a thorough inspection and overhaul would have been necessary before they could be considered ready to fly. Excluding monoplanes, therefore, the actual number of machines ready for service was 43, and nearly half of these were in use for instructional purposes at the central flying school. It may also be claimed that 22 were under repair, and would be shortly available. This is true, but it is also a fact that by the time they were available others would be ready for repairs; in other words, with delicate machines like aeroplanes, the flying strength available at any time is only between 50 and 65 per cent. of the actual strength borne on the rolls, the remainder being under repair. On service the higher rate of casualty would be certain to obtain, so that to maintain an efficient air-service of 200 pilots double that number of aeroplanes would be required at the start, with a continuous supply of fresh machines to take the place of those worn out by work, or hopelessly damaged by accidents. Apart from this, the number of machines required for instruction at the schools cannot be taken into account as ready for service. Use by lascars does not conduce to a machine being efficient for service in the field, and, on the other hand the strain on the schools, and the necessity for machines for training will be most felt when service conditions make an ever-increasing demand for pilots and observers to replace casualties.

ARMY FLYERS.

Colonel Seely's reply on Wednesday evening, was rhetorical but unconvincing. It recalled to mind the persistent mathematical inexactitude of the little maid with reference to her brothers and sisters, as narrated by the late Mr. Wordsworth in rhyme. He admitted that about 40 per cent. of the aeroplanes were under repair, and were always under repair, but maintained that the total, which he had given as ready for use at once, was not affected thereby, as when repaired they would be ready to fly. So far as the total is concerned he is welcome to it, if it pleases him to quote a gross and not net total, providing that he realizes that the 40 per cent., which he admits to be the non-efficient rate in peace time, and which would be higher in war, must be met by a commensurate reserve of machines, so that the air service may be efficiently maintained. It is obvious to those who have followed the course of aviation in this country that the aeroplane industry, especially as regards engines, is not as far advanced as it might have been under happier auspices and that it is not without difficulty that Government is acquiring the number of machines required for the Royal Flying Corps. In a measure, therefore, the delays that have taken place in acquiring even the comparatively small number of aircraft we possess are recognised as having been inevitable, unless we were prepared to remain dependent entirely on foreign markets. It is better that we should go a little slow now than that we should be landed in an impossible position in the future There is little doubt that the War Office, and Colonel Seely, are fully alive to the necessity for building up a strong, air service, and that efforts are being made to that end. It is a pity, therefore, that the Secretary of State for War should in his efforts

(Cont. on page 10.)

FEARS OF BALKAN OUTBREAK.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM SOFIA.

TURKS ADVANCING.

BULGARIAN DISBANDMENT HAMPERED.

SOFIA, Aug. 18.

The situation in Bulgaria is becoming extremely difficult. While demobilising as rapidly as possible in accordance with the Treaty, the movements of the soldiers being disbanded are being greatly hampered by the Rumanians who still hold numerous railways and telegraph stations, and are living on the country, purchasing supplies at fixed derisory prices.

At the same time, the Turks are advancing in all directions, and are occupying places far beyond even River Maritza. There are grave risks every day of collisions between Turks and Bulgarians.

It is a noteworthy fact that Macedonian and Thracian volunteer corps, some 20,000 strong, are unable to return to their homes and are disbanding in Bulgaria. They are not likely to be pacific factors.—Reuter.

CHOLERA AMONG BALKAN TROOPS.

MONTENEGRIN FORCE DETAINED ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Cholera appears to have broken out at various places in Bosnia. Six deaths and a number of suspicious cases are reported.

Numerous cases of cholera have occurred among the returned Rumanian troops, while the Montenegrin troops are being detained on the frontier owing to the prevalence of cholera.—Reuter.

THE LATE HERR BEBEL.

REMAINS CREMATED BEFORE LARGE GATHERING.

ZURICH, Aug. 18.

The remains of Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, were cremated here to-day. The funeral was attended by Socialist deputations from various European countries. Altogether, ten thousand persons were present with 230 banners.

Addresses were delivered, including one by Mr. Keir Hardie.—Reuter.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR NAVAL PROCESSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

President Wilson intends inviting the navies of the world to join the American fleet in Hampton Roads in 1915 to proceed together to San Francisco through the Panama Canal. It is understood that both Britain and Germany, while declining to participate in the Exhibition, will join any such international demonstration.—Reuter.

THE WATERPLANE RACE.

ABANDONED OWING TO ROUGH SEA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Sydney Pickles will continue Hawker's waterplane flight with the same machine, Hawker being ill from the combined effects of the fumes from the exhaust pipe, the glare of the sun and the noise of the engine.—Reuter.

LATER.

The first attempt at the waterplane race has been abandoned. Pickles started again from Yarmouth, but the sea was rough, and the waterplane soon became water-logged and had to be beached.—Reuter.

BULGARIA'S PROTEST,

REQUEST TO THE POWERS TO DEAL WITH TURKEY.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.

Bulgaria has presented a Note to the Powers stating that the Turks are marching towards Airjali and Gamuljina. The note declares that it is iniquitous that the Treaty of Bukharest should oblige Bulgaria to demobilise, while the Turks are permitted to infringe with impunity one of the fundamental dispositions of the Treaty of London. Bulgaria urges the Powers to prevent the continued presence of the Turks on the Bulgarian side of the Enos-Midia Line—Reuter.

VANCOUVER LABOUR WAR.

AN ARREST OF ALL AGITATORS TO BE MADE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Grave unrest continues in Vancouver. Further rioting is reported from South Wellington. Several residences have been burned, and non-Unionists have been ejected from their homes.

A systematic arrest of all the agitators begins to-morrow. At present there are one thousand troops in the disturbed area. The Labourites throughout the province are protesting against the despatch of the militia.—Reuter.

CROATIAN OUTRAGE

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF COMMISSIONER.

SHOT IN THE ARM BY A STUDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A telegram from Agram states that Baron Skerlecz, the new Royal Commissioner for Croatia, was leaving the cathedral after service, for the Emperor's birthday, when he was shot in the arm by a student. The latter was arrested.

It is stated that the student came from America to make an attempt on Baron Skerlecz, who was recently appointed to carry on a provisional regime arising out of a refusal of the Croatian Diet to vote supplies.—Reuter.

A RESERVE MILITIA.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON ON THE TRAINING OF BOYS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.

General Ian Hamilton, who has just travelled 14,000 miles inspecting the Canadian militia, recommends the organisation of a Reserve Militia under the Militia Act, rendering all citizens liable to serve, which is virtually useless owing to the lack of organisation. This will not necessarily entail a universal training in a time of peace; but the training of the boys, adds the report, is necessary.—Reuter.

MORE RIOTING AT DERRY.

POLICE BESIEGED IN A HOUSE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Nationalist and Unionist crowds came into collision again yesterday at Derry. In the fighting, which ensued, stones were thrown and revolver shots fired. The police were hard pressed and some were besieged in a house until the military came up. The Unionists received the troops with cheers and the National Anthem.

The troops were still on duty at midnight on Sunday, but apparently nothing serious is happening now.

Protestants have been complaining of the attitude of the imported police, who are mostly Catholics.

The Mayor of Derry now openly says that a party of imported police smashed windows with their rifles and batons on Thursday.—Reuter.

NEW HAMBURG-AMERIKA STEAMER SERVICE.

TO START ON AUG. 26.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A telegram to the *Times* from Berlin says that the new Hamburg-Amerika service from Emden to the East and Asia will begin on October 4.

The first steamer of the company using the new port will sail on Aug. 26 for the Persian Gulf, carrying material for the Bagdad Railway.—Reuter.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Mr. Lloyd George will open the long promised land campaign at Bedford on October 11.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The *Nation* states: "The report of the committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the land system of Great Britain is practically complete. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George) will open the Government's land campaign and he will be supported by the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith). The basis of the Liberal policy will be the establishment of a minimum wage for farm labourers, giving the farmers the means of recouping themselves by an adjustment of rents and security of tenure, but this will be impossible without State assistance."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The report of the managing committee at 21 Cromwell-road which is conducted as a hostel for Indian students, for 1912-13, records substantial progress in the work and usefulness of the house. The total number of the different students residing there, some of them as many as eight times, was 221, of whom 124 were straight from India. The average number of daily residents was eleven.

It is difficult, the report points out, owing to constant changes to establish to the full corporate life, but the tone has been good, the students always working well together and the new arrivals receiving welcome. The societies accommodated in the house have an aggregate Indian membership of 300 and provide constant social opportunities. The law library is now an established institution, representing a substantial attempt to provide students with facilities for their legal studies.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug 17.

The P. and O. "Arabia," with outward mails of Aug 8, left here for Bombay at 4 p. m.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

HARRY THAW.

ESCAPES IN MOTOR FROM ASYLUM.

WIFE'S FEARS THAT HE MAY MURDER HER.

NEW YORK, Aug 17.

Harry Thaw, who was convicted of the murder of his wife's lover in 1908, after a sensational trial, has escaped from the Criminal Asylum at Matteawan in an automobile. His keepers are pursuing him.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

It appears that Thaw bolted out, while an attendant was opening the gate to admit a milkman, and jumped into a car, the engine of which was running.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, his wife, fears that he may murder her. She says she has been informed that he went on board a yacht off the Connecticut coast.

The Asylum authorities are of opinion that he will try to reach Europe late on Saturday night.—Reuter.

The escape of Harry Thaw once again recalls what was one of the most remarkable trials in the history of America. Stanford White, an architect, was shot by Thaw, a millionaire, at the Roof Gardens of Madison Square Opera House, New York. The latter alleged that White had been carrying on an intrigue with Mrs. Thaw. Extraordinary interest was taken all over the world in the case, which produced sensation after sensation and which threw a lurid light on the sordid pleasures of a certain wealthy "set" in New York. The Thaw family made every effort to save the young millionaire, and the best legal means and every possible opportunity was taken for this purpose. For example, owing to the care taken in empanelling the jury such a large number of objections was made to men who were said to be biassed that many days elapsed before the jury was complete. Thaw was tried twice, and after long trials was eventually declared to be insane and ordered to be sent to the asylum. It was during the case that the famous plea of "The Unwritten Law" came into prominence. The hearings were remarkable for the stories told of Mrs. Thaw and for the emotional scenes which were witnessed in Court. Thaw's wife was formerly Evelyn Nesbit, who was famous as the beautiful artist's model, chorus girl, and "Florodora" dancer. Since the second trial in 1908 she has again appeared on the stage. Several unsuccessful applications have been made to the court to secure his release from the asylum.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The death is announced of Sir Edmund Fulton.—Reuter.

The late Sir Edmund McGilldowny Hope Fulton, C.S.I., was born on July 6, 1848, and in 1879 he married the only daughter, since deceased, of Sir M. R. Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay. The late Sir Edmund Fulton entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1869, and held various appointments in the Presidency. From 1902 to 1907, he acted as a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. In 1897, he served as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, and retired from the service in 1907.

RS. 18,000 VANISHED.

RESULT OF ARMED DACOITY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Special Branch of the C. I. D., leaves Calcutta to-day to investigate a serious dacoity in the Mymensingh district, of which the *Englishman* gives the following details.

It took place on Saturday night in the village of Kidarpore, Nagarpore Police Station, in the district of Mymensingh. Full details have not yet been received, but it appears that about 8 p. m. the house of a wealthy resident was suddenly attacked by a band of youths reported to be "bhadralogs" and carrying arms. They ransacked the house and succeeded in seizing cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 18,000.

While trying to get away they were intercepted by the villagers and a fight ensued, in which one villager was killed and two others were injured. The dacoits ultimately escaped with all their booty, and there is no news yet of any arrests. The village Nagarpore is a large jute mart near the border of the Pabna district.

HARROWING TALES.

DISTRESS IN THE FLOOD AREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Harrowing tales of distress are being published from the flood-affected area.

At Burdwan the flood water has entirely subsided but at Turkeswar, Amta, Bankura, Contai and other places the water is receding slowly and several villages are still inaccessible. At Janubushan village, five miles south of Contai, cholera has broken out. Three persons have already succumbed and five others are suffering.

The Assistant Magistrate of Hughli visited Tarkeswar yesterday. He found a dead body floating close to the railway line.

At the Aranbagh sub-division of the Burdwan District, it is estimated that 628 houses and about 400 maunds of rice have been destroyed.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR GIVES THREE LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The Maharaja of Jaipur has sent to H.E. Lady Hardinge the munificent sum of three lakhs as a contribution towards the establishment of a Women's Medical College at Delhi.

SALE OF BRIDES.

CUSTOM DENOUNCED BY MITRA MANDAL.

DEARTH OF SPINSTERS.

GIRLS PURCHASED BY HIGHEST BIDDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bhattia Mitra Mandal, a public meeting of the Bhattias was held in the Mandal Hall, Fort, Bombay, on Sunday evening. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tersey, chairman of the Mandal, welcomed the members of the Bhattia community, who had assembled that evening to express their disapproval of the custom prevalent amongst the Bhattias, of securing brides by the exercise of wealth. This custom had made it difficult for the poor young men in the community to marry. Mr. Tersey asked the meeting to elect their chairman, and Mr. Damodhar Ravji was called to the chair.

The chairman, addressing the meeting, said that this work of reforming to the community must be taken up by the young men. Some four months ago, the Kapole Banias of Bombay started a crusade against the custom of the sale of their daughters by parents to old and wealthy men, and he was gratified to find that now the question was being taken up by his own community. There was a scarcity of brides and it was caused by the old and the aged being allowed to marry little girls, because they could give large sums of money to the parents or guardians of the girls. Such a state of affairs had left a large number of bachelors amongst the Bhattias, as they had not enough money to bid against their wealthy and aged rivals, who probably were marrying for the third, fourth or the fifth time. As a natural sequence, the population was decreasing. At the census taken of the Bhattias at the instance of the late Mr. Govindji Thackersey, their number was 9,500, whilst the last official census showed that the figure had come down to 6,100. The dowry to be paid by the bridegroom was fixed at Rs. 3,000 by the Mahajan, but it had been their experience that often even Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000 would not secure a bride.

INTERMARRIAGE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Vasanji Thackersey Hallai next addressed the meeting. He suggested that, if matters were properly investigated, and if they were able to ascertain that certain communities living in distant parts of this country were originally Bhattias, and were the same stock as themselves, intermarriages with them would remove the scarcity, and the young men of the Bhattia community would not have to remain compulsory bachelors as was the case at present. The sale of brides was nothing short of slave trade. An aged fellow with one foot in the grave should be prohibited by law to marry a young girl, who was perhaps to be his fifth wife, for no other consideration but his wealth and the large amount he could give away to the poor girl's parents or guardians.

Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tersey said that the unwholesome practice of selling brides was introduced amongst the Bhattias by the lack of marriageable girls.

Having condemned the inactive policy of the Mahajan, the speaker said that without waiting for that body the Bhattias themselves must move in the matter and improve the situation by practical measures.

Mr. Narandas Purshotam said that looking at the number of bachelors, the community was short of seven hundred Bhattia spinsters. If permission was granted to marry girls of other Khshatrya communities the difficult problem would soon be solved.

Mr. Narayen Dayal suggested that some improvement should be made in the constitution of the Mahajan.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting.

DEFAMATION SUIT.

INTERESTING CASE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 18.

The case in which Mr. H. N. Merchant charges Gaffoor Bux Alibux, a Mahomedan, and Rowjee Ramji Jagtap, a Mahratta, with defamation in that both the accused on May 27 last went to Col. J. F. Cadell, R. F. A., President of the Cantonment Committee, Kirkee, and told him that the complainant wanted a bribe before he would permit them to have an interview with the Secretary came on before Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, today.

The case for the defence was closed to-day after the examination of two witnesses.

Sultan Ali Kasam Ali, Bori of Kirkee Bazar, said he knew Kasam Ali Jumboo who owned some stables, but his horses were stabled elsewhere. Later, the witness came to know that the horses had been brought to their owner's stables, and on his asking him how he had managed it, Kasam Ali told him he had squared the hazar sergeant with a bribe of Rs. 200.

After the examination of another witness, the hearing concluded.

The Counsel on both sides said they would hand in their arguments in writing.

RANGOON COAST DEFENCE.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

Word has been received here of a proposed change in the original relief of the Coast Defence Royal Garrison Artillery. The new proposal is that No 61 Company, R. G. A., now in Rangoon will leave for Aden on September 1, by the S.S. Northbrook." relieving No 77 Company, which will leave for Bombay two days later. On arrival there on September 20 they will relieve No 75 Company, who will leave for Rangoon on September 24, arriving here on September 28.

BURMAN TRAGEDY.

SCHOOLBOY STABS HIS MATE.

FATAL FIGHT IN SCHOOL COMPOUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

A report was made to the police yesterday that Po Twe, a lad of the Empress Victoria Buddhist Boys' School, had been stabbed to death with a pockket-knife by Kyi Maung, another student aged eighteen. There appears to have been an altercation between the boys, which resulted in both falling to the ground. Kyi Maung plunged a pocket-knife into the chest of his schoolmate as he lay on the ground.

The latter struggled to his feet, staggered for a short distance, fell havily, and died almost immediately. The assailant fled to his class-room. The knife was discovered in the compound and with the accused it was made over to the police.

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

MRS. BESANT ON THE LETTERS PATENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

At the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield, in the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Justice Bakewell's decree directing the minor sons of G. Narayaniah to be handed over to him, Mrs. Besant resumed her address to-day on the construction of the Letters Patent. Referring to the construction which was put on clause 17 by the vakil on the other side she said that he had brought in domicile as a deciding factor in vesting jurisdiction in the court.

The Chief Justice remarked that as at present advised he was of the opinion that the domicile was out of question.

Mrs. Besant submitted that according to the construction which was sought to be put on the clause, the High Court would have jurisdiction in New Zealand, South Africa, New South Wales, etc. Referring to Maxwell on the interpretation she submitted that the interpretation put on the clause by the other side was against all the canons of interpretation. On the authority of 21 Bombay, she maintained that a statute could not be altered and read in any way but in its grammatical and natural sense, except by the legislature that passed it. She then referred to the history of the courts establishment in India from time to time and various statutes that were enacted dealing with the territorial jurisdiction suited to changing conditions.

QUESTON OF JURISDICTION.

She then analysed various clauses of the Charter and said that particular jurisdictions were invoked according as necessity demanded. The argument on the other side, that the Charter did not deal with classes of persons, was faulty, as such classes were specifically referred to in many of its clauses. Clause 40 of the Charter was the only one which still maintained the jurisdiction of the High Court, both within and without the Presidency limits, the only necessary condition being the existence of property within the Presidency, the fact of the death of intestates outside the Presidency limits being of no consequence.

Referring to the provisions of the Act of 1865, which conferred powers on the Governor-General to alter territorial jurisdictions when the occasion arose, she said that that furnished an ample, if not conclusive, reason for omitting from the Charter provisions. She then invited their lordships' attention to the despatch of the Secretary of State, which accompanied the Charter of 1852, as explaining the reasons for the omission of the expression "and without" in 1865 and limiting the jurisdiction to the Presidency. She then contended that domicile had nothing to do with the question of jurisdiction, and that, if otherwise held, it would mean that the High Court could have jurisdiction over minors resident in self-governing colonies. It would then come into conflict with various emigration laws.

A DETERMINING FACTOR.

She next quoted 34 Bombay 121, where justices held that domicile had nothing to do with jurisdiction under the Guardians and Wards Act which dnsisted on ordinary residence as the determining factor. Mrs. Besant then dealt on the question of the powers of the Court of Chancery, and referred to Stephen's commentaries where these powers were detailed. Allegiance to the sovereign was the test to be followed in fixing the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery and which could not be claimed by the High Court. It could not claim them by implication on an analogy to the Court of Chancery, but no such statute had been shown to exist. Mrs. Besant then invited attention to 2Eg 704, where the question of foreign guardians was discussed, and pointed out that the Court of Chancery would not allow any interference with its rights over the guardians. Reference was made to 29 Madras where the court held that it would not decide a case unless it had jurisdiction.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

OPENING UP OF SOUTHERN SHAN STATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

The Southern Shan States branch line of the Burma Railways is now open to Kywedatsin, sixteen miles from Thazi, and it has just been announced that trains will, from this week, run up to Yinmabin station, seven miles further. It is intended to extend the line eventually to Yapghwe, one of the largest trading towns of the Southern Shan States, and one hundred and sixteen miles from Thazi. When this is completed, it will doubtless mark the beginning of a new era for the Southern Shan States, whose rapid development is confidently anticipated.

POONA SEASON.

GYMKHANA DANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The fortnightly dance at the Gymkhana last Monday was not so well attended as usual. Perhaps this was on account of there having been a private one the week before, and the North Lancs ball taking place this Friday. I noticed two or three strangers to Poona, chiefly Bombay people I am told, among them being Mrs. Binning and Mrs. Buckley. There were some very pretty gowns, but nothing particularly striking. No one puts on her best for the ordinary subscription dances, but waits to blossom forth in all her glory for the large balls which are looming ahead. One very pretty dress was worn by Mrs. Stuart Boyd who was only married a few weeks ago. She wore a very pretty pale heliotrope satin with an underskirt of accordion pleated ninon of the same colour; in her hair she wore a band of diamante with white aigrette and looked charming. Mrs. Walker in black, brought her young married daughter, Mrs. Murphy, who looked well in pale pink satin with an underskirt of pink chiffon. Miss Ford was in a pale grey satin with bands of grey chiffon in her hair. Mrs. Binning was in white satin with crystal bodice and a fillet band of crystal trimming in her hair. Mrs. Windle looked pretty in a cream satin brocade gown edged with dark fur and a black velvet waist band. With this she wore a black ostrich plume in her hair. Miss Haughton was in a handsome red silk brocade gown with a short tunic of red net worked in steel. She came with her brother, Captain Haughton, who has just returned from leave at Home. The Baluchis' band played during the evening and the dance was kept up to a much later hour than usual. This perhaps was on account of its starting much later, it was nearly ten o'clock before the programme was started.

BAZAARS AND VISITATIONS.

On Tuesday afternoon, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon opened a fancy bazaar in aid of the Panch Howds Mission. Long before the bazaar was opened (at 4-30) carriages and motors were to be seen all making their way to the sale of work. Punctually at 5-15 Her Excellency, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt and Captain Vaughan, arrived at the entrance gate and were met by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold who had been chiefly instrumental in getting up the bazaar, and conducted up the red carpet from the gate to the main door of the entrance hall, which was lined on either side by boy scouts. On arrival, she was presented with a choice bouquet of her favourite colours i. e., violets and white orchids and asparagus fern, by little Miss Rosamund Hill. After having shaken hands with various prominent helpers of the Mission Her Excellency proceeded up the room to the end, where the Rev. C. Arnold made a short speech, thanking Her Excellency for coming to open the bazaar and also saying how it had been noticed that the Panch Howds Mission in the city was one of the first places Her Excellency had visited on her arrival in Poona, and how he wished other people would follow her example and take an interest in the work. Also he wished to say that although bazaars were usually got up to get a pet charity out of debt, it was not the case with the Panch Howds They were not in debt, and he hoped never would be.

Lady Willingdon then came forward and declared the bazaar open saying she wished it every success and hoped by the end of the second day everything would be sold. After having tea and making various purchases Her Excellency left after about an hour's stay. Tea was served in one wing of the building and verandah and was presided over by Mrs. S B. Smith and Mrs. Fitz Gibbon, with about a dozen pretty girls to wait on the people. Judging from appearances they were doing a thriving trade! The room was prettily decorated with streamers of flags and palms and in the middle of the room was a fish pond laden with parcels which the children had to fish for and which caused them much amusement. The children had a lovely time. Another great joy for them was the going for a motor ride at the cost of a few annas, in a car lent for the occasion. There were also two camels to rid upon and a shooting gallery. The band of the Dorsetshire Regiment played during the afternoon, and on Wednesday the bazaar was opened by Lady Barrett who was also there on Tuesday making purchases. In the evening there was a concert and cinematograph.

NOT DEPRESSED CHILDREN.

On Monday morning last, Her Excellency, accompanied by Captain Goldie A. D. C., visited the Depressed Classes Mission school. The name would lead one to infer that the children lived in squalor and dirt, but such was certainly not the case, they looked clean and fresh with bright smiling faces, and the school premises and play-ground were decorated with the Union Jack and other flags. Lady Willingdon was received on arrival by Dr. Harold Mann, President of the Poona Branch of the Mission, Mr. Shinde, General Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Kamat, Mr. Aitken, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Turnbull, Professor Wren and others. After looking at the exhibits of the boys' carpentery work, she listened to some songs of welcome and was presented with a lovely bouquet and garlanded. The children were then given a holiday in honour of the memorable visit.

CRICKET.

On Monday and Tuesday we witnessed some of the best cricket we have seen in Poona this season in the match between Poona Gymkhana and The Bombay Hindu Gymkhana; a good wicket and almost ideal weather furnished a pleasant change for both players and spectators. Poona going in first on Monday made 189, the principal feature of their innings being the fine innings of Green-Armytage, 78. Others who reached double figures were Greig 21, Gould 31, and Clemson 21. The Hindu Gymkhana scored 138, none of their players making over 20 runs though six of them reached double figures. Haughton, Clemson and Cox each took 3 wickets in the innings. At five minutes past six, Poona opened their second innings 51 runs to the good, and when stumps were drawn had

(*Continues on page 8.*)

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

HOW THE POLICE FIRED ON MOB.

VIVID NARRATION OF EVENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18.

The mosque riot case was taken up at 11 a.m. to-day.

The counsel for the Crown applied for another ten days' remand in the case of Nazar Mohommad Khan, who was arrested very late and regarding whose identification special care would have to be taken, as there were no other Kabulis in the jail.

The Court granted a remand for ten days and ordered that Nazar Mohommad Khan should be informed that he should make arrengements for his proper identification by getting other Kabulis to the jail for the purposes of his identification.

In the case of the two other accused, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah and Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani, the Crown also asked for an adjournment as the District Magistrate had applied for sanction under Section 196, Criminal Procedure Code for the prosecution of these men under Sections 124 A and 153 A.

Mr Haque on behalf of the accused opposed the granting of a remand and said that these men made speeches on August 3, and the Crown had had ample time to get sanction.

The case against these men was adjourned till September.

Girdhari, son of Baba Mal, shopkeeper of the Chauk, the sixth witness for prosecution, was then called. He deposed that he was in his shop on the morning of August 3. He was taken to the mosque by a police constable and was informed that there were men under arrest inside the mosque. The witness was not allowed to go inside.

Sitaram, a goldsmith, was the next witness. He worked in a place, which was fifty to a hundred paces from the mosque. A constable took the witness to the mosque and he stopped on the pile of bricks near it. He gave evidence similar to that of Girdhari, the preceding witness.

BEGGAR'S CONFUSED EVIDENCE

The eighth witness for the prosecution was Karamat Shah, son of Allah Bux, by profession a beggar. He said he had gone to the Idgah on the morning of the day of the riot, as everybody else was going there. He returned with the men to Moulganj and then went away to his house. Witness, with his son Nizamuddin, ran away from Joota Bazar. He said that there were thousands of men between Moulganj and the mosque, from one end to the other. He saw from a distance that brickbats were thrown, and then he ran away. Witness was asked if he knew anything about the flags. He answered that he did not know who made the flags, but he saw some and carried one for some distance. Witness here began to give confused replies, and the court remarked that the witness had been induced to make as much muddle as possible, which was a matter for regret. Witness then said he saw some seven flags, and added that the men were going to the mosque to rebuild it. When asked where it was that he first came to know of the intention to rebuild the mosque, witness replied that he did not know if the mosque was to be rebuilt. The court made a note with regard to the testimony of this witness, that he gave evidence with great hesitation and repeated several times that he was a poor man. It was obvious to the court that he had been successfully approached on behalf of the defence.

SHOPKEEPER'S FEAR OF LOOTING.

The next witness was Chheda Lal, son of Ajodhia Pershad, a shop-keeper in Maida Bazar and a resident of Gilles Bazar in the Ram Temple, which was a doubled-storied house. Witness said that he went on the day of the rioting to the Idgah, where a meeting was being held. He was at a distance and, therefore, could not hear the speakers. There were some fifteen thousand men at the Idgah. Witness said that some men were saying that the mosque would be forcibly rebuilt, and some said that even the bazaar was not safe. The meeting closed in witness's presence. Every one followed four flags and went in procession. Witness went ahead and told the people in in Sarofa and Chandi Bazar to close their shops for a while as a crowd was coming and there was a fear of looting. Witness also sent a boy on a bicycle from Paradi to Chandi Bazar. Some men closed their shops at his request and some at the request of the Police. Witness then went to Telis Temple and from there to his house. From his house, witness could see both Gilles Bazar Chowki and the mosque. He was in the top storey, and he saw about a thousand men, some were rebuilding the mosque, some were throwing stones at the Telis Temple, and some were attacking the policemen. At first, the Kotwal came and reasoned with these men, but after being assaulted with some stones he went back and came with his men who carried spears. After several minutes, the Kotwal returned towards the Collector's bungalow and the rioters, coming up to the Chowki, destroyed things, burnt pugrees, and broke spears.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

There were some Kabulies who were making a great noise and were very rowdy. The Collector, with some sowars, police officers, and men, came on the scene. After ten or twelve minutes, the Collector rode alone towards the crowd and waved his hands asking them to stop, but, after some bricks were thrown at him, he rode back and called the armed police and sowars. Bricks continued to be thrown. Then blank cartridges were fired at which the rioters bolted, but as no one was injured they returned. Then a fire was opened, and when the people saw men falling they began to run away. When the men were running away the mounted police charged them and arrested several rioters who were there.

Sub-Inspector Tesuduk Hossain identified a list of forty boys arrested inside the mosque. This lists was prepared by him and bore his signature.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Ghani detailed how he took 171 prisoners who were brought in different batches and were sent to the lock-up, and later on to the jail, under his custody.

POONA SEASON.

(Continued from page 7.)

scored 11 runs without loss. On resumption of play, on Tuesday, Poona continued their innings, eventually declaring for 212 for the loss of 4 wickets; of this score Kerr contributed 103 (not out) and Green-Armytage 38 (not out.) The Hindu Gymkhana put up 196 for 5 wickets out of the 264 they required to win the match. When their score stood at 196 it was 6-15 and stumps were drawn. Vithal 79, Ganpat 42, and Swami 30 were the principal scorers. So ended one of the most interesting matches played at Poona this season.

On Friday and Saturday the Poona Gymkhana played the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Poona went in first and put up the fine score of 326 the chief features of which was the fine batting of Kerr 79, Stephenson 71 and Haughton 70, all of whom were batting well and getting their runs quickly. The visitors opened their innings at 5-15 p. m. on Friday, which left them an hour till stumps were drawn, by which time they had compiled 60 for the loss of four wickets. Resuming play on Saturday at 12-20 (they always seem to me to start a little later than necessary in Poona) they had put up 128 runs before they were all out. Following on the B. B. and C. I. made 324 runs for the loss of three wickets. Stumps were drawn at 6-15 leaving the result of the match a draw. For the visitors in the 2nd innings Warden made 107, Date 70 (not out) and Colabawalla 62.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Tennis Handicap Tournament has at last been brought to a close; as I mentioned in my previous letters, The Ladies' Doubles were won by Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland and The Mixed Doubles by Mrs. Atkinson and Captain Weldon. Last week Wynne beat Mead in the finals of the Men's Singles after a hard game, in which some good play was seen on both sides. In the semi finals of the Men's Doubles Weldon and Mead beat Roussac and Butler, which victory brought them up against Arthur and Clayton to decide the issue in the finals. The latter pair won the tournament after a somewhat close game. The entries for the "Poona Gymkhana Club Open Challenge lawn Tennis Tournament" (the tittle is long enough to please anyone) close on the 22nd August.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A very interesting Rugby game was played between Bombay and Poona on the ground of the 127th Baluchis on Wednesday the 13th. The advantage of playing at home is considerably increased at Poona, as the ground is rather narrow and visiting backs are apt to find themselves running into touch when on a full-sized ground they would still have plenty of room, while the home team get to know exactly how far they can go. Poona also had a tower of strength in the person of Gordon, the Scottish international three-quarter, who scored when the game had been in progress some 15 minutes, but no goal resulted. Bombay were generally nooking the ball in the scrums but their back division failed to get going and just before half-time Maloney got over for Poona, but again the place-kick went astray.

Changing over six points to the bad the Bombay backs handled well, but the defence of Heath and Gordon was inpenetrable and Maloney ran over again. Mead being successful with the place-kick. Immediately Powell added yet another unconverted try for Poona but the Bombay forwards came back with a rush and penned Poona into their twenty-five. Here they were awarded a penalty for offside and Mills dropped a pretty goal from some 30 yards, a pleasing contrast to the kicking of the home side, which was lamentably weak. Just before the "no-side" whistle blew Gordon scored again and, Mead converting, Poona were victorious by 19 points to 3.

The match between Poona Gymkhana and Ahmednagar fixed for Saturday had to be abandoned as the ground was too hard.

HUNTING.

On Tuesday a field of 30 met the Master at Dighi. A slight fall of rain saved what would otherwise have been a very poor scenting morning. Moving off to the left of the road the Master drew in a northerly direction and after going for about two miles viewed a fox. Hounds were taken across to the line which took them to a point just west of Bhosari, giving the field a fast gallop from Bhosari. The fox ran in a large circle and reaching the vicinity of the village again ran hounds clean out of scent after providing a very pleasant gallop of twenty minutes. Drawing to the north another fox was viewed running due south, but scent failed before hounds had travelled a couple of miles. A move was then made towards the meet and on the way another fox was viewed, but hounds lost him almost immediately in some cultivation. Miss Maxon and the Rajah of Akolkot very kindly regaled the field with refreshments on their return to the meet.

On Thursday we had quite the hardest day of the season. A field of well over 100 met the Master at Bhosari, the large attendance being partly due to the fact that Colonel Roster and the officers of the the Dorsetshire Regiment had very kindly invited the members of the hunt to breakfast afterwards at the meet. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were both out as were most of the hunting members of Poona Society. Leaving the road to the left and drawing in a north-westerly direction the Master soon had hounds on a line at 6-50 a. m. From this time till 9-30 they were steadily hunting; at 9-30 they were whipped off the line of what looked like a fresh fox, the one they had been hunting apparently all the morning having gone to ground near Bhosari. Hounds picked up the line about three-quarters of a mile from the meet and carried it to the north-west for about seven minutes when they swung round to the right in a large circle and headed for Chinchwad. On reaching a small hillock on the sides of a nullah hounds checked after a twenty-two minutes fast run. Hounds soon picked up the line again and shortly afterwards a fox was viewed heading towards the south-east. After travelling for a mile and a half he took refuge in an earth on a rock covered hill, but soon broke away and gave us another circular run returning to his old refuge, from which he again broke away, this time careering round in the Vale of Tears and eventually going to ground near Bhosari. The last portion of the run was slow but hounds were hunting steadily the whole time though scent was poor. The Master got back to the meet about a quarter to ten and we all much appreciated the hospitality of our hosts who had provided an excellent repast.

On Saturday only ten people were present at the meet at the eighth milestone on the Bombay Road, the small field being due to the ball given by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment the previous night. As it was, four of those present hailed from Bombay, to whit Col. Dunlop, Captain Lumsden, R.N., and Messrs. Graham and Clarke. The rooky ground to the east held a fox who ran in small rings amongst the nullahs for sometime but as hounds were unable to push him out into the open they were called off and a draw was made northwards. Three miles north-west of Bhosari another fox was viewed which took hounds south-east into the worst part of the Vale of Tears. A herd of black bucks foiled the line after they had been going about a mile after which hounds could make nothing of it. On the way home another fox was viewed but as there was no scent hounds were taken back to the meet. On Sunday a field of 60 met the Master at the 6th milestone on the Alandi Road but again our luck was out. Hounds picked up a line east of the road and carried it in an easterly direction towards Lohogaon village close to which village the jack (for it appeared to be a jack from the straightness of the line) went to ground after a run of fifteen minutes. A fox was viewed soon afterwards and hounds were laid on and carried the line towards the Aga Khan's palace for a short distance after which they swung right-handed, crossed the Yerowda-Lohogaon road close to the village where a village dog was seen coursing the fox. Close to the village hounds checked but the customer was viewed on the left leading towards Dhanori. Hounds were taken across and laid on again but could not hold the line amongst the crops. By this time the sun was getting hot, so a move towards the meet was made.

GARDEN PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

On Thursday afternoon Their Excellencies gave a most successful garden party to which about three hundred people were invited. Their Excellencies received their guests at the top of the steps leading into the winter garden. Lady Willingdon looked charming in a lovely pale heliotrope ninon gown with a short coatee of the same colour in satin and a large straw hat with shaded mauve ostrich feathers. Tea was served in the long dining room and there were tents pitched outside on the terrace for the Native Officers' refreshments. The Governor's band played on the upper terrace near the fountain

The scene was a very pretty one with the background of bright green grass and lawns showing up the vivid scarlet of the Native Officers' uniforms and the pretty bright coloured sarees of the Parsee and Indian ladies. It was a beautiful sunshiny day which brought out all the ladie's best frocks, and some of them were really very lovely. Mrs. Aitken had on a lovely pale blue crepe de chine gown with a coatee of white guipure lace and a bordering of the same lace round the bottom of the skirt, with this she wore a black picture hat with a large clump of white ostrich feathers at the back. Mrs. Baddely also wore a very pretty gown of white embroidered muslin with the new fashion silk bolero coat of pale pink and a small white hat turned up all round with pink of the same shade as the coat. Mrs. Donovan was in a handsome bright rose coloured satin gown, with net yoke and sleeves. Mrs. Beale was in a lovely shade of bright blue satin, with some handsome figured ribbon on the bodice and skirt, with this she wore a large black hat with black feathers. Others I noticed were Mrs. Fawcett in a pretty blue foulard spotted with tiny black pin spots and a net yoke and sleeves and a large black hat trimmed with two large ostrich feathers. Mrs. Gamble was in a soft white silk brocade gown with violet straw hat trimmed with violet ostrich feathers. Mrs. Forbes Tullock looked well in a lovely white net dress trimmed with bands of saxe blue silk and guipure lace and a large white straw hat with white feathers. There were tents pitched on the lower lawn and two small tables near each where the score was kept of the various putting competitions and the different prizes for each. These were presided over by Captains Wilson and Egerton. Mrs. Richards and her partner Captain Brown won the first prize with the top score of 28. At about 6-30 the guests began to depart, Their Excellencies standing at the top of the terrace to say good-bye, and everyone agreed it had ben a most enjoyable function, the charm of which was greatly enhanced by the beautiful day.

THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT BALL.

On Friday from early morning to late in the afternoon there was great activity in the Gymkhana as a large number of the North Lancs were busy all day long decorating and beautifying the Club and surroundings for their regimental dance in the evening. The result was superb, and, on arrival, one beheld a veritable fairy land. The ball room itself was artistically draped with the regimental colours, which were hung all round the balconies. The steps up to the stage were carpeted in the colours of the regiment and above the stage were hung long festoons of greenery. All the electric lights were prettily shaded with red paper lamp shades which gave a most becoming glow all round. The two sides and front verandah were carpeted in green with lounge chairs and sofas to match, and the bar was veritably transformed into a rose garden for sitting out, the bridge room and refreshment table being provided for in too large tents pitched on the front drive. At the end of the ball room all the guests were received by Major and Mrs. Jourdain (the former being in command of the regiment), Mrs. Braithwaite, Mrs Trefusis, and Mrs. Atkinson, all ladies of the regiment. Dancing commenced soon after 10 p. m. starting with an extra. At about 10-30 Their Excellencies arrived and were received to the strains of the National Anthem. Her Excellency looked lovely gowned in a beautiful dress of peacock blue chiffon velvet with a band of diamonds in her hair, surmounted by an aigrette of the same colour as her dress. The floor had been most beautifully polished and with the fine band of the regiment the dancing was perfect. There were about 250 guests present, and among them I noticed many strangers, both from Nagar and Bombay. There were a great many white gowns worn, perhaps this was on account of the multi-coloured uniforms present, Mrs. Jourdain looked charming in white satin with a broad band of white satin ribbon in her hair. Mrs. Trefusis, another hostess, wore black and white with a black aigrette in her hair, and Mrs Atkinson was in a handsome gown of rose-coloured satin, the sleeves and vest of white and a pretty spray of brilliants in her hair. Mrs. Braithwaite was in a soft grey satin gown trimmed with steel bead trimming. Mrs. Fawcett was in a mauve satin dress with silver lace, and crimson silk in her hair. At 12 o'clock the band struck up "Roast beef of Olde England" and a procession was formed of H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Jourdain and Lady Willingdon and Major Jourdain and others who at once went in and sat at the central table in the supper room, which was the large badminton shed, most beautifully decorated and transformed with a prettily draped ceiling and lots of palms. The supper was a most rechercle one, all the delicacies in and out of season being provided. At about 1-30 a.m. their Excellencies left but enthusiastic dancers stayed on until a much later hour when a second supper was provided. I think I can safely say that the last of the guests did not depart until well after 5 a. m., some of whom went straight home and changed to be at the meet at 6-30.

THE RACES.

On Saturday afternoon there was an unusually large attendance at the racecourse and I hear the Bombay race train was very crowded. This was probably on account of the day being a public holiday, so many business men could get away, who would otherwise have been unable. You will have heard a detailed account of the racing long before this reaches you, so I will only say I think it was a more cheerful day for the public than is usually the case, as many favourites came in.

It was a beautiful day and a large party from Government House attended, both Lord and Lady Willingdon being present. Her Excellency was gowned in a fawn coloured figured silk muslin with touches of dark blue in the dress and a dark blue straw hat with white wings and a white veil. Mrs. Forbes wore a pretty tussore silk gown with some very handsome white guipure lace running straight down from the neck to the hem of the skirt, with this she wore a straw hat with a wreath of small flowers round the crown. Mrs. Daunt was in a green figured soft silk dress with a large straw hat with a small wreath of flowers and a big black bow at the back. Mrs. McIver wore a pretty soft grey satin gown with the yoke made entirely of grey silk lace and a large black hat trimmed with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Pollard wore a handsome gown of pale elephant grey ninon trimmed with net and satin of the same colour, with this she wore a large and black hat with an edging of white. The band of the Dorsets played during the afternoon.

SMALL CAUSE COURT CLAIMS.

PERIOD FOR WHICH INTEREST IS PAID

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has placed the following representation before the Justices of the Bombay High Court:—

The committee of the Chamber beg leave to state that a distinct hardship, if not injustice, is undoubtedly entailed on merchants and commission agents by the existing practice in the Small Causes Court to allow no interest whatever on their claims from and after the date of the filing of their suits. As your lordships are aware the Presidency Small Causes' Court is authorised to hear and dispose of civil suits of the value of and below Rs. 2,000, and the long standing practice is to allow interest to a plaintiff on the amount of his suit only upto the date of the filing of the plaint. When it is borne in mind that the High Court, as well as almost all the District Courts, award to a judgment creditor interest upto the date of the payment of his claim, it will be readily admitted that the practice in vogue in the Presidency Small Causes' Court virtually operates as a distinct hardship on the suitors there, especially the petitioners who are a body of very useful mercantile intermediaries and generally capitalists in a small way. These men acutely feel the hardship when they are made to forego all interest from the date of filing their suits.

Apart from this apparent hardship there is another to which the committee would respectfully draw the attention of your Lordships. It is almost invariably the case that payment is decreed in the Presidency Small Causes' Court by instalments which cover a length of time; as a result it is months and months before a judgment creditor is able to get full satisfaction of his decree. That practically enhances the original hardship to no inconsiderable degree. In a way these useful merchantile intermediaries suffer not a little, as any business man will aver. They have a less turn over of their capital by reason of the longer time it takes to recover in full, their dues. Short profit but with a quick turnover is the very essence of their business.

Under the circumstances the committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber are confidently of hope that your Lordships will favourably consider the grievance of the petitioners and render to this class of agents that justice which is due to them, namely, of placing them on a par with those suitors who seek relief in the High Court and the District Courts. Such an equitable treatment of the judgment creditors is highly imperative, as much in the interest of justice as of ordinary mercantile usage prevalent all over the world of business. A uniform practice throughout the Civil Courts under your Lordships' supervision is highly essential and the Committee repeat, they are confident your Lordships will be pleased to give a favourable consideration to this well grounded grievance of the petitioners and take such steps for redressing it as to you may seem most proper and fair.

MILL FIRE.

OUTBREAK IN A JUTE GODOWN.

In the godown of Jivraj Press at Gurapdew, at 7-40 p. m. yesterday, a fire was descovered among the jute bales. As soon as the alarm was given fire engines from Haines Road, Chinchpoogli and Byculla repaired to the scene and brought the fire under control in about an hour. The origin of the fire is not known and the damage done has not yet been estimated.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

TRUSTEES IN TROUBLE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Davar in the suit filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against Moosad Haji Hassan and others, the trustees of the estate of the late Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. B. Dessi, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co, represented the plaintiff; Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Co., defended.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the suit was filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against the trustees who were in possession of the estate of the late Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, better known as Cummoo Sulleman, who during his lifetime carried on a large business, the greater portion of which he had willed to charity. The suit was for the administration of his estate and the Advocate-General charged the present trustees and their predecessors with several breaches of trust and prayed for an account on the basis of wilful default and neglect and for various other reliefs. It came on before him for hearing on June 18, 1909, when by a consent order certain questions and accounts were referred to the Commissioner, Mr. Kajiji was then the Commissioner and he proceeded with the matter for some time, but before making his report he vacated the office, and the parties desiring that he should finish the reference obtained a consent order referring the matters to him as special Commissioner. He had made his report on February 17, 1913, and both the sides had filed exceptions to that report. These exceptions had been argued before his Lordship, and as some of them were of importance to the parties his Lordship thought it desirable to reserve his judgment and reduced it to writing.

His Lordship then said that the first question that was referred to the Commissioner was about the value of the Malabar Hill property settled on Rastibai at the date of the settlement and the question arose in that way. Cummoo Sulleman by his will directed that his daughter Rastibai should be paid Rs 50,000 on her marriage. He died in 1886. The first defendant Moosa was his son-in-law, but his wife had died, and in 1891 he married the testator's daughter Rastibai. He was one of the trustees under the will of Cummoo Sulleman. The trustees alleged that they had no cash to pay Rastibai on her marriage, and by a deed of settlement, dated September 23, 1894, conveyed one of the testator's bungalow at Malabar Hill to Rastibai in lieu of Rs. 50,000. The Advocate-General said that this was done collusively between Moosa and his co-trustees with a view to benefit Moosa and Rastibai at the expense of the charities, and that the value of the bungalow, at the date of settlement, was very much larger than Rs. 50,000.

ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE.

On the question of the value of the bungalow in 1894, the Commissioner had recorded a large body of evidence. Five engineers had given their evidence in great detail before the Commissioner Mr. Chambers. Mr. Payne and Mr. Kanga were examined on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Bhedwar and Mr. Stevens for the plaintiff. The bare recital of the result of their evidence said his Lordship would be a more powerful commentary on the utter uselessness of their evidence than any remarks his Lordship could make. Mr. Chambers valued the property at Rs 58,798, Mr Payne at Rs 51,725 and Mr. Kanga put the valuation down at Rs 52,465 as against that Mr. Bhedwar valued the property at Rs. 1,06,000 and Mr. Stevens supported that valuation. His Lordship regretted to have come to the conclusion that the time and money expended in recording their evidence had been wholly wasted. The Advocate-General pressed his Lordship to accept such portions of the engineers' evidence as recommended itself to the Court. Having again gone through the evidence and the reports that were before the Court, his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the methods employed by both sides were not satisfactory and, therefore, his Lordship had to look elsewhere to see whose valuation was nearest the approximate value of the bungalow and the land attached to it in 1894, and it seemed to his Lordship that Mr. Chambers approached the figure nearest although his Lordship was far from saying that his method of arriving at his conclusion was the best method for valuing properties at Malabar Hill. His Lordship further said that Mr. Chambers, Mr. Payne and Mr. Kanga valued the property on rental basis. Messrs. Bhedwar and Stevens maintained that the proper method of valuing properties at Malabar Hill was to ascertain the value of land and structure and that the method of valuing on rental basis was fallacious and misleading. The Commissioner reported that the value in 1894 was Rs 62,500, but he gave no reason for his conclusion. It seemed to his Lordship, however, that there were materials on which the Court could very safely act. After the death of Animoo Sulleman, the trustees under his will applied for Probate, and they valued the property at Rs. 50,000, basing their valuation at a certain number of years' purchase on the Municipal assessment. The then testamentary Registrar, Mr. Orr, who was reputed to be a very careful and strict man, disputed that valuation and the trustees eventually came to an agreement and the property was valued at Rs. 60,000 for the purpose of probate duty. It must be remembered that at that time it was never within the contemplation of anybody that that particular property would be allotted to Rastibai and, therefore, there was no reason whatever for the trustees to minimise the value of the property; his Lordship said that he thought it would be an exceedingly fair inference to draw that the value of the property in question at the death of Aminoo and soon thereafter was about Rs 60,000. It was common knowledge that properties in Bombay had greatly appreciated in value, although the appreciation was not very considerable between 1886 and 1894 and it seemed to be reasonable to assume that in 1894 the property had risen in value by about Rs. 2,500. His Lordship, therefore, confirmed the Commissioner's finding and dismissed the exceptions both of the plaintiff and defendants.

OTHER EXCEPTIONS.

His Lordship then said that he would deal with the third and fourth exceptions of the plaintiff but before doing so, he thought it was fair to the Advocate-General to state that in the opinion of his Lordship he had dealt with the defendants with great fairness and generosity. He did not press his objections Nos. 2, 10 and 15. Second objection related to a sum of Rs. 2,000 paid by the trustees to Lady Reay Fund, Rs 2,000 again referred to in exception 10 were contributed to the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary and Rs.5,000 referred to in exception 15 were given as a donation to the Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa Fund in 1903. The only justification for these payments was that their deceased testator in his lifetime had promised those donations. It seemed to him said his Lordship, that the executors or trustees of a deceased person had no right, to pay moneys not authorised by the will on the trust deed under which they derived their authority. There were many instances in which donations were promised and not paid during life. If not authorised by the will the executors and trustees thereunder were not entitled to make those payments at their discretion. The Advocate-General said that he was satisfied that payments had been made and that as they were or deserving objects he did not press his objections. If he had pressed those objections the defendants would have had no effective answer to give and his lordship would have felt constrained to allow them.

As to exceptions 9, 11 and 38 which rolated to religious funeral and obsequial ceremonies of the testator and his two widows the Advocate General had contended that all these were unauthorised payment, as the testator had provided for the payment of merely his bare funeral expenses. In considering those objections the Court must have regard to the fact that Cummoo Sulleman was a very wealthy merchant and a prominent member of the Bombay Cutchi Memon Community, that by his will he made bare provision for the maintenance of his two widows, one survived him only three months and the other about eight years. The evidence showed that they left no property, the bulk of the very large estate which Cummoo left had been dedicated to many charities. He could quite conceive, said the judge, that to the mind of a European on a Christian funeral expenses would mean the limited outlay of providing a coffin and a hearse, digging a grave and burying the dead. The matter was regarded by all Indian nations from quite a different standpoint. The survivors of all of them regard it as their solemn duty to perform certain religious rites and ceremonies for at least the first 12 months after the death of a member of their family. Those were monies entail expenses, large or small, according to the position of the dead and of his family. The feeding of fakeers amongst the Mahomedans, of the blind, the maimed and the afflicted poor amongst the Parsees, the feeding of Brahmins and giving of caste feasts after death amongst the Hindoos, were a part of what was regarded as sacred duties imposed on the surviving members of a dead man's family which must be performed. Having regard to the fact that the whole of the residue was given by Cummoo to charity, his estate was bound to defray all the necessary expenses of his widow's funeral and obsequial cerimonies for at least the first 12 months. Similarly his Lordship thought that the trustees would be justified in regarding it as their duty to perform all religious ceremonies, including the feeding of fakeers in connection with the death of the estate. Under those circumstances, his Lordship thought those objections were not well founded and they would stand dismissed.

OFFERS FOR SETTLEMENT.

His Lordship then said that defendants, exceptions Nos. 17, 21, and 24 were abandoned by Mr. Bahadurji not without a sneer at the Advocate-General's want of generosity in having objected to those items before the Special Commissioner. It seemed to his Lordship that the learned Counsel said what he did in entire disregard to the fact that the protection of charities was a duty cast on the Advocate-General quite irrespective of the fact as to why the items were large or small. The performance of that duty might be unpleasant at times. In that instance it seemed to his Lordship throughout to be a pity that the Advocate-General's repeated attempt to put an end to that protracted litigation by making offers which appeared to the Court to be exceedingly generous were not appreciated by the defendants but were on the contrary scouted.

His Lordship dismissed all the objections of the defendants. As to costs, he thought it would be fairer to the parties to reserve the question for the present. He would be in a better position to deal with the same when he further heard and finally disposed of the suit.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday, heard a Rule in the suit filed by Aishabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Hassun, against Essaji Tajbhoy, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad argued the Rule and the Hon. the Advocate-General showed cause.

The suit was filed by one Hajee Ahmed Hassun (since deceased) praying that the defendant Essaji Tajbhoy might be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 5,69,166 on a mortgage with interest. By a consent order the suit was referred to the arbitration of two arbitrators, and in case of their failing to make an award, to an umpire named in the order. The umpire made his award, whereby he awarded to the defendant Rs.7,06,639 with interest. Essaji thereupon applied for an order that the said award and arbitration be set aside and that the Court do proceed with the suit. The Hon Mr. Justice Davar, before whom the application came on for hearing passed an order setting aside the award and arbitration. Hajee Ahmed Hassun, feeling aggrieved by the said order, filed an appeal against the same, and it came on for hearing before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who passed an order reversing the order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar. From this order Essaji asked leave to apply to the Privy Council. Their Lordships granted the leave applied for.

MISMANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.

Mahomed Hoosain Mahomed Amin and others sued Abdul Kadir Goolam Mohidin Sheikh Bhican, the hearing of which was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, were for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defended.

The plaintiffs said that about one hundred years ago one Syed Ibbrahim bin Syed Abdul Rajman, a Kokni Mahomedan, by a Wakafnama duly executed by him set apart the immoveable property situated at Curry Road for charitable purposes directing that it was to be solely used for the burial of the Mahomedan dead, and that all the produce and rent of the property were to be solely applied towards the upkeep of the ground Syed Ibbrahim died without appointing any Mutawali to succeed him and leaving four sons and three danghters surviving. After his death his sons claimed the management of the property, the same were referred to arbitration and by an award of February 23, 1909, his eldest son Syed Ahmed was appointed manager. Two days after the award Sayed Ahmed executed a declaration in writing whereby he took the management of the property and applied the income towards Mowlood ceremony and allowed the bodies of the Mahomedans to be buried there. On his death, his son Syed Hoosein succeeded to the post. He, contrary to the terms of Wakafnama, raised a sum of Rs. 4,000 on the security of the property by several indentures of mortgage from Pestonji Hormusji and built a small shed for residence. Syed Hoosein made a default in payment of the mortgage debts, so Pestonji filed a suit against him in 1860 in the late Supreme Court, but it was non suited on April 14, 1800. In 1882 and 1883 Abdul Rehman and his wife mortgaged the property for Rs. 1,500 and Rs 2,500 under two indentures of mortgage and erected two chawls with bomboo thereon. In 1887 the mortgagees having threatened to sell the properties by auction one Mahomed Sheriff and Mahomed Amin, the father of the first plaintiff, were duly appointed Mutawallis and filed a suit in 1887 in the High Court and had the two mortgages set aside. Afterwards Mahomed Sheriff and Mahomed Amin having disagreed, the former refused to render any accounts of his management to the latter and without the consent of the latter appointed one Goolam Mohidin, the father of the defendant, to assist him in the management. Mahomed Sheriff died afterwards and Goolam alone carried on the management till his death in 1900 when his sons Abdul Rehman and Shamsudin took up the management of the property. Abdul Rehman became an insolvent in 1904 and resigned his alleged trusteeship. Shamsudin died in 1910 and the defendant who is the son of Goolam Mohidin and brother of Shamsudin, was now the manager. The plaintiffs further stated that the defendant had not been appointed Mutawalli of the property and had no right to the management, and they therefore charged that the defendant had built a chawl and four water-closets on a certain tomb in that burial ground and had let rooms in the chawl to washermen. They submitted that at present there was no person legally appointed to act as Mutawali. As they are the grandsons of Syed Ebbrahim, the first plaintiff was a person to be appointed as Mutawalli. They, therefore, prayed that some proper person might be appointed Mutawali of the property and that the defendant may be ordered to give an account of his management of the property. They farther prayed that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property and to carry out the trusts. That the defendant may be restrained by injunction from interfering with the management of the property. That the defendant may be ordered to pull down the chawl and a scheme he framed under the direction of the Court for the proper management of the property.

The defendant said that one Syed Ibbrahim, a Kokani Mahomedan of Bombay, dedicated the property more than a hundred years ago. Since then a portion of the property had been used as a burial ground for poor Mahomedans and the income derived from the rest of the property had been used for the upkeep and preservation of the property including the burial ground. He said that as far as he knew, all appointments to the Muttawalliship of the Wakf property had been made by the surviving Mutawallee or the Jamat of the Kokani Mahomedans of Bombay, ever since the death of Syed Ahmed. The defendant admitted that Syed Abdul Rehman mortgaged the Wakf property and thereby committed a breach of trust. Accordingly one Mahomed Sheriff and one Mahomed Amin filed a suit in the High Court and had the mortgage set aside. In consequence of the breach of trust the Jamat removed Syed Abdul Rehman from the Mutawalliship of the Wakf property, and appointed Mahomed Sheriff to act as Mutawali. Sometime thereafter, the Jamat appointed Gulam Mohidin Shaik Bhicon, the father of the defendant, to act as co-Mutawally with Mohamed Sheriff. Mohamed Sheriff died in 1892, and Gulam Mohidin continued to be the sole Mutavali About a month before his death Gulam Mohidin appointed his two sons Abdul Rehman bin Gulam Mohidin and Shamsudin bin Gulam Mohidin co-Mutavalis with him of the wakf property. Gulam Mohidin died in 1900; and the defendant denied that Mohamed Amin, the father of the first plaintiff, was ever adopted Mutawali of the wakf property.

The defendant admitted that Abdul Rehman resigned his Mutawallship in 1904 and that Shamsudin died before his death and that he (defendant) was the duly appointed Mutawali of the Wakf property and that he had every right to manage it. The defendant further stated that in 1900 one Amirudin Khutil, the father of the second plaintiff and the uncle of the first plaintiff filed a suit against his (defendant's) brothers, Abdul and Shamsudin who were then the duly appointed Mutawalis of the Wakf property. Since the dismissal of that suit Amirudin and his family had been on hostile terms with his family. He therefore submitted that the present suit was vexatious and that it had been filed by the plaintiff merely to annoy and harass him and to ruin the charity. He prayed that it should be dismissed.

By consent, the case was referred to the Commissioner for framing a scheme for the management of the property.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SERVANT'S THEFT.

Jairam, a cloth murchant, closed his shop in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on Friday night as usual and went home. On Saturday, morning he discovered that the shop was broken into and cash to the extent of Rs 440 was stolen. His servant Hari Gopal did not return to work on Saturday and he was suspected. The police were informed and sub-Inspector Sabaji arrested him in a house at Wadgadi. The whole amount was recovered.

The man was charged before Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

The Excise Department having received information that a Mahomedan, named Ibrahim Kassam, was dealing illicitly in cocaine, a watch was kept and Inspector McCarthy arrested him near the Northbrook garden on Sunday evening. On a search being made, 264 grains of cocaine were found on his person. The drug was wrapped up in 176 packets of one and a half grains each.

He was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday and on pleading guilty was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

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DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY

OPENING OF FIRST BOMBAY VISIT.

The Dallas Comedy Company, which nowadays fills the place among Eastern amusements which was so long occupied by the well-known Bandmann Comedy Company is paying its first visit to Bombay. The Opera House being closed during re-decoration, its performances are being given at the Excelsior Cinematographs building, originally known as the Novelty Theatre, and yesterday the house was packed by an enthusiastic audience on the opening night.

The play which was presented certainly contained plenty to laugh at and the audience never failed to give the laugh at each of its many opportunities. It was a very farcical farce of obvious French origin and christened "Baby Mine." It might have as appropriately been named "Babies, Anybody's." It was about a foolish young wife, who blessed with a jealous husband discovers that a baby is the one and only thing to bring him back to his home. A baby has to be obtained, and is obtained, but not only does husband return too quickly for his fond wife's plans, but arrangements for the baby's coming go astray. In a word husband reaches home before the baby. An infant snatched violently from its mother's arms soothes him after five minutes' frantic emotion. A clamorous mother comes rushing to the flat, one baby is needed to replace another, and the piece ends in a wild whirl of babies, policemen, whistles and washerwomen, through which in a minor key run the plaintive wails of a long-suffering "Jimmy" whose pains during the career of a baby procurer are a leading theme of the play. It was all very ridiculous and funny.

Mr. Geoffrey Guise was "Jimmy" and a very good "Jimmy" indeed, while Mr. Henry Dallas was a husband, whose moods changed as often as his babies. He bullied, despaired and baby-talked by turns with a readiness which was bewildering while as his wife, Miss Nell Compton and, as her prompter and deep conspirator, Miss Irene Haismaun, both added to the riot and fun.

This piece was preceded by a short curtain raiser entitled "A Touch of Truth"

It was quite a successful opening and one would say that crowded houses for the remainder of the week are assured.

KARACHI SHOOTING CASE.

VICTIM DIES IN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

Mr. Lenahan, the Customs officer in Karachi, who, according to the allegation of the police, was shot in the side with a revolver by Mr Gardener of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs, during a violent altercation, died in the Civil Hospital, Karachi, whither he had been removed for the treatment of his wound, and was buried on Saturday evening.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair

Removes the Dandruff,

Increases the Growth,

Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE COUR OF REVOLT.

Shanghai, July 25.

The events of tast twenty-four hours, have in no way fied the hopes born of the Goverument'nitial successes. Not only have all rebattempt made upon the Arsenal failed, bthe attackers have been forced back until ir main position now is the region of the west gate of the Chincse city and even thsunghua neighbourhood said to be deserte Again, it is necessary to avoid over comnce. It was most positively stated yeday that 800 Cantonese troops well fou and well trained, had actually arrived he rebel head quarters; and in any case rumour that such are at hand has unstionably been used to good effect in hening up the rebel troops. Against this, thoverament commanders have sure infoation of reinforcements that cannot be away. Moreover, apart from the losses ich the rebels have suffeed on the battld, the fact that considerable desertio have taken place is not to be isputed. Lastly, the growing comnce of the Government commans, well founded on marked successieved at the most insignificant cost is sqiently shown by the letters from Admiral seng to the Nantao Chamber of Comme and the officer in command of the bsung forts. The Government forces hafought brilliantly. Their leaders are sur justified in acting more on the offensivhan would at first be deemed prudent.

7ith regaro Admiral Tseng's threat one word muse said. It is an awful thing to contemplathe destruction and loss that must ensue fn the bombardment of Nantao, with thessible firing of the Chinese city and the in of thousands of innocent people. Bi is impossible to believe thaeven such results as these might not, ihe ultimate interest of peace and order inhina,prove a gain; or that the rebellion cane stamped out so effectually as to preverepetition, until some overwhelming pishment has been inflicted. The leaders these movements arenot easily caught. Tir plans, carefully laid, do not omit to prole a way of retreat, and in these circumtances the only practicable method of arding against conspiracy is by giving it des a distaste for it in advance. Meanwhile will be noted with regret that another daas been allowed to pass without some dsive action by the authorities to secure Snghai's neutrality. It is possible that the Municipal Council is less to ame for this delay than the Conlar Body without whose acquiescen the Council can hardly proceed to action. If this suspicion be correct, it suggests ack of appreciation of the conditions of thday that cannot but be deeply regretted. There is a time for caution and a time forrick decision. For several weeks the positic of Shanghai vis-a-vis of the conspiratothas been growing intolerable and the lter which we print to-day—rather if may venture to say so as a sign of the mes than as advocating a practical policy-is but one of many pieces of evidence th have reached us of an increasing desire fstrong action. The unchecked presence in ir midst of notorious rebels is an unquesthable breath of Shanghai's neutrality. s such it is high time that the door be shutgainst them.

It remains call attention to the distinction which isade by Admiral Tshng Yacheng and Admiral Li Ting-shin between the characteritics of the opposing forces. In doing so we mst make our own amends for the vulgar confusion into which we with others, have be led. For many moths past the habit has come common to speak of "North" and "uth" and it will readily be seen with hat reason, in fact and policy, Admil Tseng and Admiral Li have emphasist that the conflict is one of Govement and rebels. As a mere matter of nsideration for the feeling of those who my be found on a different side, the geografical distinction should be avoided. But ore than this, has to be considered the public feeling of the nation. Every ty that the rebellion has lasted ha brought forth some new evidence thathe country is not on the side of the men vo have wantonly provoked strife and bodshed, but with the Government whicby the best mean's in its power and in ti face of overwhelming difficulties, has given to create some semblance of law at order out of the chaos of the 1911 revoluth. The business men of China, the shopkeepers, farmers, employers of labour of ll kinds, have learnt by bitter experiencthe cost of shouting for those whose idea of eform is bounded by prospects of self-advacement. If only for this reason, the rebelon of 1913 may not be without its uses. When the present miserable conflict isover, there remains always the strong bod of public opinion to strengthen the Goverment in the work of peaceful reformation.

WAITING OF EVENTS.

Sanghai, Aug. 21.

Apart from our Hsuoufu correspondent's account of the skirmises on the Shantung border, of which the Sutherners have evidently had the worst, here is a dearth of notable events, although before long now we ought to hear that te main armies have got into touch near Hschoufu. The general opinion, that the fotunes of the war hang mainly upon the isue in this region, is well supported by th news from elsewhere. At Wuchang General Li-Yuan-hung's position is, at last for the time, secure; while the riverin parts of Kiangsi are adequately controlld by the North Chekiang has declared its neutrality, which is presumably bt another way of saying that it sides with the North, as our Hangchow correspndent assures us that the Tutuh is byal. And still the Kiangnan Arsenal appars able to resist both threats and blandishments A conspicuous victory for the Soutl at Hsuchoufu might turn the scale in his as in other directions. But such a victory has yet to be recorded: and while China waits she may well reflect on the patheticsituation of those who have let themselves b sent forth on what is, for them at least but a fool's errand. "We were promised ols 10 a month," said the men who were ontheir way to execution at Wuchang, "and have received but dols 5. Now we are to lse our lives, and we know not what is the meaning of it all." Those words should be placarded in every village in China as a warningagainst listening to the persuasions of conspirators. The revolt will not have been without its advantages if it brings home to the people of China the real meaning of such work.

Meanwhile it is impossible to ignore the very serious nature of he reports of Japanese influence. The writer, of course, speaks on his own authority alone, so far as this paper is concerned; and it is probable that he himself is fully conscious of the amount of hearsay evidence which enters into his letter, and that the whole effect is somewhat highly coloured. At the same time it is of the first importance that what is being said among the Chinese should be clearly known. The old adage that there is no smoke without fire would seem to be so far justified that even the Japanese Legation in Peking does not deny that "adventurous individuals" may have joined the Southern forces in Kiangsi and elsewhere. Few persons, sanely considering the risk of such interference, would imagine that the Japanese Government had deliberately set itself to stir up trouble between North and South. Remembering how frankly Japan worked with her ally in the revolution of 1911, we cannot for a moment believe that she would be so disloyal to the spirit of her agreement with Great Britain, which bears directly on the maintenance of China's integrity. At the same time it cannot but be felt that the Japanese *dementi* published on Friday in Tokio and Peking is scarcely adequate to meet the persistence of the rumours. It has even been said in Peking that the substitution of Mr. Yamaza for Mr. Ijuin as Minister to China betokens a new policy of "what may be called an extra-benevolent neutrality towards Central and South China." These of course are matters of pure surmise, not impossibly influenced by the private interests of other parties. But when conjecture appears to find corrobration in the acts of "adventurous individuals," the need of strong repudiation becomes imperative.

Nor least, it may be felt, might something more be done to control such individuals. The extent to which a Goverament can limit the actions abroad of its nationals is, no doubt, variable. But whether there be any truth in the story of the Okura loan, as told by our correspondent to-day, the fact remains that provincial loans of one kind and another were being discussed in many quarters at a time when British merchants had received the very strongest intimation that such transactions would not be countenanced; and the fiasco of the Crisp loan is an example of how activities deemed impolitic, can be practically frustrated. No Government or people can altogether escape from sharing in the responsibility of the acts of private persons; and in view of the extreme delicacy of China's position both at home and abroad we may be confident that Japan, both in her own interest and in loyalty to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, will see that no further cause is given for a repetition of the recent rumours. There is the greater reason for this belief in that it grows daily more evident that the people of China have no heart or part in the present revolt. Business men are against it in are in Shanghai and as we may well imagine they are inWuchang and Kiukiang as they Nanking also. For this reason it may be permissible to issue a warning against the sensationalism with which the revolt is treated in some quarters. That the political disaffection of the South spread far indeed, cannot be denied. But it is a class warfare and, except for the unhappy sheep who are bribed to the slaughter for the pitiful sum of ten dollars a month, deferred payment, the masses are not affected. Of what is to come after the revolt there is no telling. But the North is unquestionably in a far stronger position to-day than the Manchus were in 1911, and it is not, perhaps, too much to believe that the immediate future at least may be regarded with hopefulness.

JAPANESE AND THE REVOLT.

A Shanghai merchant writes:—

Sir,—As a me rchant interested in the maintenance of a normal state of trade in Shanghai I am naturally anxious to find any real explanation for certain peculiarities in the situation both at the time of the Revolution in 1911 and now. I feel that no reasonable man can be satisfied with the vague and contradictory statements about the cause of the disturbances which we read in the newspapers. We know that the people want peace, and are contented with almost any government, even the worst, if it will allow them to, live; and yet a counter-revolution has broken out. The newspapers tell us this is the work of more or less impoverished place-seekers. If that is the case I do not understand how they find the funds.

When confronted with questions like this I go to my dealers. I have done this for several days now and have noted down the results. From these, together with the ordinary knowlenge of affairs, such as one gains from reading the reports of the China Association, and other information accessible to everyone. I must admit that I find much food for reflexion.

(1) I know a machine compradore of a German firm. On the day that the disturbance at Kiukiang broke out I was talking with him and he said "The Japanese have done this."

(2) I asked my compradore. He said that Chen Chi-mei, so-called General and a returned Japanese student, together with Won I-ting, the compradore of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, yesterday paid a visit to the Chamber of Commerce and asked for monetary assistance with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the declaration of independence of Shanghai. The request was refused, and they are reported to have made intimidating remarks. This is definitely confirmed by the Chinese press and has not been contradicted.

(3) I know a Chinese dealer in the tobacco trade, who knows Japan well. I asked him what he thought about these matters. He said "Li Ping-shu is a Ningpo man like me; he is a great politician. See what he is doing. Only the other day he was in Osaka negotiating a big loan from Japan; the security was said to be the Chinese Waterworks. He was the chief personage at Shanghai in the 1911 Revolution. Now, on this occasion he has been raised to the rank of Chief of the Chapei Police.

(4) In the "North-China Daily News" of July 17 I read that Chi Yu-lin is on a Japanese gunboat at Kiukiang, inciting the Kiangsi troops, and that there have been continual statements for the past fortnight to a similar effect. This is a Reuter's telegram. To-day there are of course a series of denials.

(5) In another local paper on July 18 I read the attitude of the Japanese is bitterly commented upon; they are blamed for stirring up strife. The Southerners openly declare that they have the support of the Japanese. This is also a Reuter's telegram.

(6) I have a young friend in one of the Consulates, where the information received is generally supposed to be trustworthy. He said "I thought it was an exaggerated belief that the Revolution of 1911 was engineered by Japanese politicians in order to prevent the conclusion of Shen Kung-pao's big loan, because part of the agreement, namely, Articles 5 or 6 with reference to Manchuria, was considered by Japan as involving a loss of all the results of the Russo-Japanese War. This time the Chinese state freely that the present disturbances are engineered by Japanese politicians and financiers with the object, first of obtaining an even freer hand in Manchuria than they already have, secondly of preventing conclusion of the Treaty with regard to Mongolia (giving Russia complete mining rights); and thirdely of obtaining those paramount railway and mining privileges in the Yangtze region which England has so far supposed to be open to Englishmen."

(7) I know the son of an ex-official with whom I formerly had business relations. I asked a friend to inquire of him his views on the present situation. He replied "The Japanese have lent the provinces of Anhui and Kiangsi a sum of dol. 16,000,000 on the security of the mining right in those provinces, that is where sufficient money is obtained to create enough disturbance to dislocate and decentralize the Government."

(8) I have a Chinese clerk who tells me what is in the Chinese Press. This is what he brought me this morning:—

Details of a Japanese Loan Contract to "the Hunan Government" of which the text is published.

Amount ..... dols. 10,000,000
Dated ..... July 13

Discount—dols. 89; and also Bank discount 2%. "Handling expenses" 4%.

Interest—6% if the product of the mines is insufficient, it is payable from the Hunan salt gabelle.

Security—Present and future official mines, and the appliances used for extension: except one lead mine specified.

Time—Twenty years: for the first five years, only interest and no principal. For the second five years principal to dols. 400,000 and interest, and for the rest of the time principal and interest.

After fifteen years the "Hunan Government" may repay the whole if it wishes (before that time it cannot.)

Object—Extension of Hunan mining projects.

Payment—Three instalments, the last instalment, after one year, payable at Shanghai.

I remember that early in 1912, he brought me the text of another loan contract, for a branch railway from Kiukiang for dols. 6,000,000 on very similar terms, arranged by Messrs. Okura and Co., the well-known Japanese Government contractors. This was just at the time when British merchants were being warned, almost ordered, not to contract any loans, for the British Government would not support them, because of China's internal troubles.

The British merchant lends money for development purposes on sound security, on security upon which he might in case of necessity foreclose. To do this he needs Government support. The British Government withholds its support:—

(a) if the loan is not guaranted by a stable central Government at Peking, and

(b) especially if the country appears to be given over to armed political strife.

The Japanese policy is evidently:—

(a) to break up any real Central Government, and

(b) to do so by creating the semblance and, if need be, the reality, of armed strife. In the course of these operations the Japanese make small loans on very large securities. That they are quite prepared, and even eager to foreclose on these who can doubt?

The theme is capable of far more develop ment, and more closely reasoned demonstration. But this is not my work. I may add that I am not what is called "anti-Japanese" but I am not blind.—"N.C. Herald."

WATERY ECZEMA ON HEAD AND FOREHEAD

Head and Ears Were Right Raw. Red and Scabby Patches at First. Always Scratching and Rubbing. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

College Road, Framlingham, Suffolk, Eng.—"My boy's head and forehead, under his ears and on his shoulders, were affected with watery eczema. When he was about six weeks old he began to have it. The rash kept going out on his forehead to his ears. Then his head and ears were right raw. The eczema looked like red and scabby patches at first; when you touched them water oozed out of them in raw places. It did itch very much, he was always scratching and rubbing. I don't think it stopped him much from sleeping, more of day times. He was fretful at times. The eczema took all his hair off first but it has grown thick again since his head has been well.

"I tried ——— first but they did no good. Then I saw in the paper about Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I used the complete treatment, both Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment every morning and they cured him. Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave my boy a beautiful skin." (Signed) Mrs. M. Woods, Jan. 11, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout South Africa, a sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA

BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Ideal for daily use

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat — Sold in Tins and Bottles only

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE TWO NAVIES.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.

At the opening of the new club-rooms of the Holdfast Bay Yacht Club yesterday, his Excellency Sir Day Bosanquet made a stirring speech in which he referred to the relationship of the Imperial and Australian Navies. His Excellency said:—The Royal Australian Navy is now an established force to be reckoned with in any consideration or enumeration of the forces of the Empire. It is a force, the establishment of which has attracted great attention throughout the world, and although at present in its infancy, gives promise of power in the future to assist in asserting the predominance of Australian determination and policy in the Eastern Hemisphere. This power, however, must continue to be an Imperial one, and must always depend for its efficiency not only upon the assistance and support of the naval forces of the Empire, but also upon the patriotic ardour which may inspire the maritime sentiment in the Commonwealth. Every country which is entirely surrounded by sea depends for its existence upon the adequacy of its seafaring population. You may have ships and armaments in great numbers, but it is the man who really counts and not only him, but the spirit which animates his actions. On the sea the Empire is one, for divisions of the Royal Navy are at all times ready to go anywhere and deal instantly with any trouble that may arise in the most distant part of the world. So the Australian fleet is an outpost in the East, where the Empire has vast interests and trade and shipping to protect. It exists not for local defence only, but also for the protection of the Empire in the Southern Seas when required. The First Lord of the Admiralty has said that the mother country shall maintain the sea supremacy against all-comers at decisive points, wherever they might be, and that her daughters shall guard and patrol the rest of the Empire. Australia is taking up her share of the burden of the Empire, and is providing ships, docks, bases, above all, men for the Imperial fleet. All men are trained under the discipline and regulations of the Royal Navy, with which the Royal Australian Navy is linked up. The result of the establishment and organisation of the Commonwealth fleet is the kindling of a great enthusiasm in the naval spirit throughout the continent which takes practical form in liberal assistance to the common defence of the Empire by large sums voted and spent upon the naval forces.

COST OF AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION.

The Minister for External Affairs at Adelaide made the following statement to-day about the Panama Pacific Exhibition:—The best estimate the Department could get of the probable cost of a suitable Australian display was that it would amount to about £80,000, which seemed too big an outlay for the Commonwealth alone to undertake. Some time ago the various States were asked whether they would co-operate in the undertaking. Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland gave a conditional acceptance of the request. "In these circumstances Cabinet thought that to share an expense of about £20,000 would be as much as the Commonwealth could be expected to do, and last week I communicated with the States to see whether they would join us in a Court at the Exhibition. Speaking from information I have gleaned from reading the English papers, there seemed to be a disinclination at first on the part of some of the European nations to be represented. I thought, however, that those difficulties were being overcome. From a statement published in the London "Times" about ten days ago, it was the desire of the Colonial Office. He pressed through the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Harcourt), that there should be an Imperial group of exhibits. If the States agree to join in the representation, the Commonwealth will, I feel sure, fall in line with the desire of the Imperial Government. There was a Commission of Inquiry into the question of the usefulness of these exhibitions about five years ago. I read some of the evidence, and the report was, on the whole, in favour of their commercial advantages. It may be that Australian Trade Commissioners may be appointed to visit America, so as to foster trade and intercourse between the United States and Australia. From information I have received officially it appears possible that some of the great American ranchmen may turn their attention towards the opportunities offered them of acquiring land in the Northern Territory. I am not quite sure what the position is at Home just for the moment, but if the Commonwealth is not represented at the Exhibition it may still be possible to do something in the way of advertising Australia in America.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

In the Legislative Assembly on Thursday the Chief Secretary moved the second reading of the Workers' Compensation Bill. He said that Victoria was the only Australian State that had not passed such a measure. This was the sixth or seventh session in which one had been submitted to Parliament, and he trusted it would be adopted expeditiously. The Bill now submitted was much the same as the previous one, except that the contributory provisions announced last session were now added to it. Mr. Cotter: The President of the Chamber of Manufactures has told you to leave the contributory provisions out.

The Chief Secretary, continuing, said that the original Bill exempted a large proportion of rural workers. They were now all included, and the period for which a worker must be incapacitated before compensation could be claimed was reduced from two weeks to one. The compensation rates were more liberal than those provided in any other State. It was proposed to establish a State insurance office to ensure that the premium rates would be fair and an employer who took advantage of that office would be required to contribute three-sixths, the workers two sixths, and the State one-sixth. As for the suggestion that the contributory clauses should be dropped he would point out that an employer could pay the whole of the premiums if he desired. The contributory principle was recognised in Austria, in Belgium, and in France. The contributory system put the workmen into a stronger position of independence. One of the most difficult points of the Bill was to prescribe diseases in respect of which compensation must be paid. A few diseases were specified in the Bill and others could be added by resolution of both branches of the Legislature Mr. J. W. Billson. If the House rejects the contributory section will the Government drop the Bill. The Chief Secretary said that the was not in a position to say. The Government was amenable to argument. Mr. Mackey: I understand that the Bill was made much more liberal because of the insertion of the contributory clauses. The Chief Secretary: Yes, it was extended. Domestic servants were included in the provisions of the Bill. Other countries had legislation on similar lines, but in no country in the world was there an Act containing such liberal provisions as this Bill contained. There was urgent need for such ligislation. The employee would not be "squeezed" because there was to be an insurance branch which would not want to make profits and would accept the lowest posible premium. He thought the Opposition members would abate their objections to the Bill. The debate was adjourned.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

One of the most important matters which has engaged attention at recent meeting of the Federal Cabinet is the composition of the Inter-State Commission, provision for which was made by a Bill passed in the latter stages of the last Parliament. Consideration of the question has so far advanced as to justify the statement that the appointments will be announced probably within the next week. The names of the prabable members of the Commission are, of course, being kept a close secret, but it is considered likely that Sir John Quick, who was unsuccessful in his candidature for Bendigo at the recent elections, will be given one of the coveted positions. With the object of counterbalancing to some extent the appointment of one who believes so strongly in the necessity for a Protectionist tariff; the Freetrade members of the Cabinet are pressing the claims of Mr. G. Tuller, late member of the House of Representatives for Illawarra. Mr. Deakin has been in consultation with Federal Ministers on several occasions during the past few weeks, and the interviews are believed to have reference to an appointment to the Commission. The third position, it is believed, will lie between Mr. Lockyer (Controller-General of Customs) and a leading business man. The salary of the chairman or Chief Commissioner is to be £2,500 a year and for the other two £2,000 each. The appointments are for a period of seven years. In some respects the position of chairman will be no less responsible than that of a judge of the High Court. The Commission will have enormous powers, powers not only of investigation but also of admihistration while its decisions may affect all classes of commercial and industrial interests.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

A petition has been largely signed by architects and engineers practising in Australia, with the object of inducing the Prime Minister to appoint a Royal Commission of professional experts to enquire into and report upon matters in regard to the building of the Federal capital, and particularly to review the present departmental design. It will be remembered that the Fisher Government originally called for competitive designs for the Federal city, and the judges awarded the first prize of £1,750 to Mr. Walter Burley Griffin, a young Chicago architect. Mr. Coane, one of the judges, favoured the Australian design of Messrs. W. Scott. Griffiths, R. Coulter and C. Caswell, and subsequently the Government purchased the rights in regard to this for a comparatively small sum Then Mr. O. Malley, as Minister of Home Affairs introduced himself and his views n town-planning, and radical changes were made in the design. A few days ago the Prime Minister was urged to let the present departmental plan remain in abeyance and to cable forthwith to America for Mr. Griffin to visit Australia, and furnish a report to the Government. Mr. Cook has promised that this will be done.

THE NEW STAMPS.

The Postmaster-General, after consultation with the Cabinet, has finally adopted new designs for the 1d. and 2d. stamps. These are to supersede in those denominations the "kangaroo" stamp, which, after two years' consideration, was adopted by the Labor admisstration. Both the new stamps are an undoubted improvement on those at present in use. They have the King's head in the centre. In the 1d. stamp the head is surmounted by the word Australia," with "postage" underneath, and is surrounded by sprigs of wattle. Below the word "postage" is 1d. indicating the denomination of the stamp, and over the numeral at each side is the crown. The sprays of wattle in the 2d. stamp are limited to the upper portion of the circle. To the right is the kangaroo and to the left the emu. Underneath the King's head is the word "postage" with the denomination below, and on either side the numeral. Mr. Wenne proposes to put in hand at once the work of casting a die for the stamp. The plate will be engraved on steel, and it will probably have to be imported either from England or America. In the meantime, Mr. Wynne intends to utilise a temporary process for placing the stamps in circulation as speedily as possible. The colors of the stamps are fixed under the Berne Convention. There are three standard colors—red for the 1d. stamp, blue for the 2d. stamp, and green for the half penny stamp. These are the only denominations which are to be altered for the present, but the design of the half-penny stamp has not yet been decided upon.

INTER-STATE SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

Merchants and manufacturers are complaining of a further increase in inter-State freights by the steamship companies. In the past the practice has been to make small advances of 5 per cent. or less but this latest jump is one of 15 per cent., making a total of 23 per cent. in the last six months. Business men regard the increase with alarm, and state that it will seriously affect the inter-State trade. Even if it does not lead to a curtailment of imports and exports, it will necessitate higher prices being charged for goods, with a corresponding upward tendency in the cost of living. The shipping companies state that the advance has been made necessary, because many vessels are running practically empty owing to the outbreak of small-pox, but they do not say that these rates will be reduced when the conditions again become normal. It also seems peculiar that the advanced rates apply not to cargo shipped on vessels trading to the infected city, but to goods consigned to any port in Australia from Geraldton to Cairns.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Glynn, stated on Thusday that the total expenditure proposed to be incurred in the scheme for the representation of Australia at the San Francisco Exhibition in 1915 was £80,000. The original estimate was much larger. The States had been asked some time ago whether they would take part in the scheme, and Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland gave tentative affirmatives, but the other three States did not see their way to join in the project. The proposal had since been put in a more definite form. The Board of Trade had suggested that there might be an Imperial section of the Exhibition, in which Australia and the other dominions might join, and desired to know the attitude of Australia The Commonwealth was ready to spend £20,000, leaving the six States to make up the balance of the £60,000.

A.

[* By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

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DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "EUGENE LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" AND THE BABY'S BOTTLE.

Of all the difficult problems in the household none presents more difficulties than that of the bottle-fed baby.

Diluted milk and patent foods disagree so often that the doctor is at his wits end to know what to give while the mother is torn with anxiety as she sees her little one not thriving even if it is not racked with pain or wasting from diarrhœa.

All these difficulties may henceforth, be thrown into the limbo of forgotten things by those who add Albulactin to the baby's diluted milk for as the *Indian Medical Gazette* states "Albulactin comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding a thing of easy management since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial and are perfectly satisfied that the proprietors have not overstated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

When the leading medical paper in India, recommends a preparation to the profession, no one can doubt its value. That value is furthermore, attested by all the medical journals in England as well as in Germany.

Doctors have written in the most enthusiastic manner of the results they have obtained with their little patients, as well as with their own babies who could not be breast fed.

PHYSICIAN'S REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

How Albulactin acts even when other foods have failed, is strikingly shown by the following letter from a physician, whose name medical etiquette does not allow to be mentioned. He writes: "The infant when born was quite puny and sickly. He was breast fed for about a fortnight; but it was decided to give him artificial feeding, as the mother's milk was scanty and there was practically no gain in weight. The child was put on pure cow's milk diluted with water, as usual. For nearly a fortnight he had this, and though there was a slight increase in weight it was not at all proportionate to his age, and he suffered from occasional attacks of colic and diarrhœa, or constipation. In this way a month passed. After Albulactin was given to him for a week, these symptoms improved—he gained in weight, became more cheerful, and seemed to take his meals with a relish. Now it is nearly three months since he was given Albulactin. He is quite a healthy child, and his weight for an Indian child is remarkable—14½ lbs.—which at birth he was only 5lbs. 3 ozs."

Such testimony might be multiplied to a great extent for the results obtained with Albulactin are always good since to quote the words of two physicians who used it in one of the largest children's hospitals in the world: "Albulactin never failed to agree with every child to whom it was given."

Albulactin is prepared by the manufacturers of Sanatogen whose fame is world-wide. They will send, post free an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated pamphlet entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health" by a physician to all who write for it mentioning this paper to Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), Box 226 G. P. O., Bombay.

Albulactin can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

to be optimistic indulge in misleading inaccuracies. His repeated references to the persistence with which Mr. Lloyd George presses money into his hands for aeronautic purposes deceive no one. The readiness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide more funds than the War Office can disburse on the new air-service is an imaginative exuberance of rhetoric which raises a smile, when the progress made by the Admiralty is compared with what has been done by the War Office. Granted funds, the British Aeroplane Industry is capable of doing more than is apparent from the progress made in equipping the Royal Flying Corps. As regards airships, there is no question of progress. Colonel Seely sets great store by the fact that the Beta, Gamma, and Delta, can be stowed in boxes and transported anywhere. For all the good that they are ever likely to be on service, they might at once be transported anywhere and left there. If Mr. Lloyd George is really anxious to disburse a few more thousands out of his threatened deficit, provisions might be made for something more serviceable in the airship line to be held in readiness to be packed up to accompany the expeditionary Force. In the meantime the announcement that ninety new aeroplanes are under order for early delivery shows, that the War Office are trying to accelerate the rate of progress that has hitherto obtained in equipping of the Flying Corps. When these have been delivered, the 190 pilots, of whom Colonel Seely speaks with pride, may be able to obtain a mount sufficiently often to keep them in the practice essential to efficiency. At present this is far from being the case, and even then the number of machines available will be none too many, as of those now in use a considerable number are only fit for educational proposes, being outclassed in every respect, but especially in the matters of speed, by those now in use in foreign armies.

DEFILADE.

Defilade from the observation of hostile aircraft is the subject of the latest memorandum issued for guidance from the War Office. It is not devoid of humour, chiefly unconscious, and suggests many expediments for concealment of troops during movement, and artifices for disguising the more cumbrous adjuncts of an army in the field. It is suggested that guns and waggons could be arranged to masquerade as hay carts, whilst cavalry should slink along hedgerows. Apparently it is assumed that any enemy would be as poorly provided with aircraft as we are at present, and that airscouts would only appear at long intervals, thus allowing the various devices to be put in practice without entirely destroying the mobility of the force. This assumption is hardly warranted by the progress that is being made in increasing the strength of aviation corps in foreign armies: and the manner in which that strength is utilized at manœuvres. With air corps numbering many hundreds, atmospheric conditions only are likely to afford concealment for the movements of an opposing army, and the fact will have to be accepted and modifications, adopted both in strategy, and tactics, modifications rendered possible by the possession of airpower to ward off the Scouts of the enemy, and to obtain early and accurate information of the movements of the opposing force. Like must be met by like, and the principles of the cavalry seven applied to the air-service.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

BURGLARS' COOLNESS.

Dresden china worth over £50, and £12 in gold, was taken by burglars who broke into a house in Oakhill Drive, Surbiton. Before leaving they smoked some of the occupier's cigars, washed themselves, and brushed their hair in the dining-room.

BACK TO THE ROMANS.

A large complete pseudo-Samian vessel has been unearthed on the Roman site of Clausentum (Bittern Manor), Hants. The bowl is beautifully embossed with scenes of mythological character, and has been deposited in the County Museum at Tudor House, Southampton. An expert states that all the Silchester excavations did not yield anything nearly so fine, and the Roman Museum at Cirencester has only part of a somewhat similar vessel.

COLONEL ASTOR'S WILL.

The report of the Transfer Tax Appraiser, which has been confirmed by the Surrogate, shows that the estate of Colonel John Jacob Astor is worth more than dols. 105,000,000. The transfer tax totals dols. 3,316,992. Mr. Vincent Astor's legacy is dols. 88,959,599. Miss Muriel's dols. 4,851,758, the young widow's dols. 7,373, 896, and that of her baby son, John Jacob, dols. 2,917, 672.

CAPTAIN BERTRAND STEWART.

Lieutenant Bertrand Stewart of the West Kent Yeomanry, whose promotion to a captaincy has been announced in the "London Gazette," is the London solicitor who was arrested as an alleged spy, while spending a holiday at Bremen in August 1911. He was sentenced to three and a half years' detention in a fortress, but was released and pardoned by the Kaiser on the occasion of King George's visit to Berlin last May.

"TITANIC" SERVICE AT SEA.

The Franconia halted on Sunday, in Mail week, over the Titanic's grave, whilst wreaths of laurel, picked in the garden of the late Mr. W. T. Stead, who went down in the liner, were cast into the sea, and the band played "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Fifteen hunderd men and women stood at the Franconia's side with bowed heads during the ceremony. Members of the family of the late Mr. Stead made the wreaths.

ENGLISH ROADS THE BEST.

Sir George Gibb, speaking at a luncheon at the Guildhall, said that the delegates of the International Roads Congress specially desired to come to England for their Congress, because they believed, rightly or wrongly, the English roads were at the present moment the best in the world.

A great deal of interest was being taken in the proceedings of the Road Board, and people appeared to expect to see his pockets bulging with "hoarded millions." (Laughter.) The Board, however, had recently issued a report, which would, he hoped, dispel the myth of hoarded millions. A certain sum had been received, and the whole had been pledged with the exception of about £90,000.

VISCOUNT'S STRANGE BED.

The noise of Paris streets at night was given by a French viscount as a reason for sleeping on the quay of the Seine under the Pont de la Tournelle. Two policemen stumbled on a figure lying on the ground wrapped in a blanket. "Come along," they said; "you must not sleep here," and they were about to take him to the police station. The sleeper threw off his blanket, revealing a faultless suit and a diamond tie-pin

"I am a viscount," he protested. "Surely, I have a right to sleep here if I choose. In my flat in the Boulevard St. Germain sleep is impossible, with the noise from the motor-omnibuses, the tube, and the taxi-cabs." The viscount showed his card and the officers apologised for their mistake.

MORE FRENCH GOLD.

The penury of gold which has caused so much inconvenience during the Balkan campaign has led to a decision by the Bank of France to convert the gold reserve in its vaults in bars into twenty-franc pieces. The employes of the French mint have been working at high pressure during the past eighteen months. More than forty millions sterling of solid gold has during that time been made into louis. The mint is coining gold at the rate of nearly £70,000 per day, and expects to terminate minting in less than two years. The reason why the Bank of France is converting ingots into specie is that in war-time bullion is not readily accepted by foreign banks.

CANVASSING BY CINEMA.

A French politician seeking election to a departmental council has discovered a novel device for putting his claims before the constituency. Instead of harangning the voters at election meetings he invites them to a cinematograph theatre, and to the strains of popular music one or two picture comedies are shown. Then the candidate is thrown on the screen. He is seen addressing a meeting, shaking hands with the prefect, and entering his motor-car. Another film shows him helping an old woman to load her donkey with a bundle of wood, indignantly refusing bribes offered to corrupt him, and paying a visit to an old man on a sickbed. In the last and most effective picture of the series the sympathetic candidate shows that his heart is in the right place by discreetly slipping a bank-note in the poor man's hand before bidding him good-bye.

DOLS. 10,000,000 BALL.

The American society world was pleasurably excited by the ball given in Mail week at Newport, by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The ball was the biggest and most brilliant event of the social season. Dressmakers in New York, Washington and Newport have been working overtime upon fancy costumes. It is roughly estimated that the decorations and other effects, including the illuminated fountains and charming cascades, cost dols. 10,000, and the midnight supper for 30 persons dols. 5,000, while two bands, one brass the other string, with sundry incidentals, ran well into dols. 5,000.

All day jewels were being conveyed from bank vaults to their owners' houses at Newport, and at a rough estimate their total value is dols. 10,000,000. The amateur entertainers will be reinforced by professionals from New York.

NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SURPRISE FOR MRS. CHURCHILL.

When Mrs. Churchill, in the absence of her husband, came to the House to receive a party from Dundee (says the "Manchester Guardian") she found that the 150 visitors expected from her husband's constituency had added to their numbers. At the luncheon given in the Harcourt Room, it was found that 225 had enjoyed the First Lord's hospitality.

The explanation was that another party of Scottish visitors had dropped into the Dundee procession, and had remained for luncheon. The genuine Dundee guests were inclined to protest at this undue trespass upon the courtesy of their member, but Mrs. Churchill soothed all ruffled feelings by a pretty speech, in which she expressed the hope that Dundee visitors would come to Westminster in increasing numbers each annual holiday.

SOME SWIM.

Two negro roustabouts at New Orleans (says the "Argonaut") were continually bragging about their ability as long-distance swimmers, and a steamboat man got up a match. The man who swam the longest distance was to receive five dollars.

The Alabama Whale immediately stripped on the dock, but the Human Steamboat said he had some business and would return in a few minutes. The Whale swam the river four or five times for exercise, and by that time the Human Steamboat returned.

He wore a pair of swimming trunks and had a sheet-iron cook stove strapped on his back. Tied around his neck were a dozen packages containing bread, flour, bacon, and other eatables. The Whale gazed at his opponent in amazement.

"Whar yo' vittles?" demanded the Human Steamboat. "Vittles fo' what?" asked the Whale. "Don't yo' ask me fo' nothin' on the way ovah," warned the Steamboat. "Mah fust stop is New York, an' mah next stop is London."

DOUBLE FORGETFULNESS.

The family had gone off for their holiday in a taxi. Twenty minutes later the taxi snorted back up the road.

"Forgotten the tickets?" cried a neighbour.

"No," said the irate householder, "but my wife just remembered that she'd left a kettle boiling on the gas stove."

He dived into the house, and came back the next moment with a ghastly calm on his face.

"All right now?" said the neighbour cheerily.

"Right! I'd forgotten that I'd turned the gas off at the main—and now we've an hour and a half to wait for the next train.—"Manchester Guardian."

RAREST BIRD IN THE WORLD.

An individual with a weatherbeaten face and dressed like a bluejacket (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail") has, for several days, been wandering about the Pantheon district of Paris, with half a dozen birds of fantastic plumage in a cage.

Two days ago on the Place de l'Estrapade an old woman asked the price of the birds. "Two sovereigns each, madam," said the man, and cheap at the price. They are pigeons from the Pole, and the rarest birds in the world."

The woman bought a pair, and next day one bird died and the other's feathers faded from a brilliant orange to the grey of the domestic pigeon.

ACTRESS'S JEWEL CASE.

Mabel Russell, who is now appearing in "Within the Law" at the Haymarket, tells a good story in "Pearson's Magazine."

"When I knew that I was to be a real live actress and go on tour," she writes, "I determined to do the thing in style. Advice poured in from friends as to my outfit, and I started that tour with several wicker baskets, a trunk, a dressing case, and a bag of golf clubs."

"The crowning glory was the fact that I had my initials, 'M. R.,' emblazoned on every particle of luggage.

"On Sunday, I always drove to the station in a cab. I couldn't afford it, but I thought it was the thing to do. Once at a Midland station I collected a porter and directed him with much magnificence to 'bring along everything he could see marked "M. R.," adding 'It's all mine!'"

"He strolled away, and after a minute came back, grinning.

"'I say, miss,' he remarked—'I say, miss, does this'ere belong to you?'

"I turned, and saw him pointing towards a long line of trucks containing—possibly—coal, cattle, and fireworks, and marked in large letters 'M.R.'! The porter certainly had the laugh over me then, but I retorted grandiloquently:

"'Yes, it's mine! And be very careful of the one with the tarpaulin cover—"it's my jewel-case!'"

NO TEN HOURS' DAY.

The new school-teacher in a rural town gave a boy a question in compound proportion for home work one evening. It included the circumstance of "men working ten hours a day to complete a certain work."

The next morning the teacher, in looking over the little pack of exercises, found this boy's sum wholly unattempted. Calling him to her, she asked why he had not tried to do the sum.

The boy, after considerable fumbling around in his pockets, brought forth a note from his father and handed it to her. Unfolding it, the teacher read:—

"Miss,—I refuse to let my boy do his sum you give him as it looks to me to be a slur at 8-hour sistum eany sum not more than 8 hours he is welcum to do but not more."—"Harper's Magazine."

SHOOTING STORIES.

We all know the happy-go-lucky golfer who can go round in 70, and "chatter chatter", as he goes. He has his counterpart in the shooting world, although there are not so many there.

A Glasgow battalion (says the "Glasgow News") used to have a member of that description who was a well-known character as Bisley. One year he tied with other two men for the Bronze Medal.

Shooting of the 'tie' his two rivals fired in dead silence, but that did not suit our friend, who, after the second shot, turned to his neighbour and said: "I say, this is getting stale. Suppose we shoot for a bottle of ginger to make it interesting."

On another occasion, during a shooting match in Glasgow, an opponen was talking of the wind they had to allow for on his range (the allowance being made by drawing a line in the "bar" of the back-sight). "We have often as much as ten feet of an allowance, said he. "That's nothing," was the reply; "it's often so windy on our range that we have to lash a plank on to the bar and draw a line on that."

MEN AND MATTERS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.

We quoted from a source usually accurate and well informed, a paragraph to the effect that the Naval and Military Club, were removing, owing to a desire on the part of the owner to occupy the premises himself. We are glad to be authorised to say that this statement is altogether incorrect, and sincerely regret any uneasiness the mis-statement may have caused to the members, secretary, and staff.

FAMOUS ACTOR'S CONFESSION.

The startling confession made Sir George Alexander in the course of an article contributed to the "Patrician" that he has worn the same dress-suit for twelve years recalls a passage in the diary of William Allingham. On March 20, 1881, Allingham records:—

Browning dinner at Tennyson last night. Tennyson in great force. He said, "This pair of dress boots is forty years old." We all looked at them, and I said it was good evidence of the immortality of the sole.

HAND-WRITING EXPERTS.

The death of Mr. Gurrin may recall the experiences of earlier "handwriting experts." Justice Hawkins was a sworn foe of the tribe, and had some amusing encounters with "Professor" Nethercliffe. On one occasion he handed to the expert six pieces of paper and asked whether they were all written at the same time and by the same person. Nethercliffe examined them with great care and replied that they were written at different times and by different persons. "Indeed," said Hawkins. "Well, let me tell you, I wrote them all myself at this desk this morning."

PRIVATE M. P.'S.

How important a private member really is in these days when the Government monopolise the time of Parliament may be gathered from Mr. Masterman's announcement last evening that out of 2,195 private member's Bills introduced between 1896 and 1912, only 102 became law; 175 were accorded a second reading and no more.

SCOTT EXPEDITION MEMBERS.

Several members of the scientific staff of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition paid a visit to Earl's Court Exhibition in mail week and devoted a good deal of time to an inspection of the Antarctic section. Among them were Mr. Raymond Priestley, Mr. Griffith-Taylor, Mr. Gran, and Mr. Wright, and they were quickly identified by other visitors, who naturally regarded them with a good deal of interest. Latter in the evening the explorers and their party saw the naval warfare show, shot the chute, patronised the Alpine ride, and visited the Welcome Club.

EARTHQUAKES TO ORDERS.

So interested was the late Japanese Emperor in the seismological work of Professor Milne, whose death has been recorded, that the Professor once arranged a sham earthquake for His Majesty's delectation. This was effected by erecting houses and towers on a vacant piece of ground, which was mined, and the pressing of a button by the Emperor caused an explosion which shattered the buildings to fragments. Professor Milne established 968 earthquake observing stations in Japan.

MINERS' FEDERATION.

Mr. James Haslam, who died in his 71st year, was one of the founders of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with whose work he has been prominently identified ever since its establishment. He possessed the requisite practical knowledge of the life of a miner, having begun work at the pit-head at the age of ten. Since 1906 Mr. Haslam had been Labour member for the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire. He was a typical trade unionist of the older school.

FASHION AND HYGIENE.

That typically English fashion, which is copied by the young dandies of Paris, Berlin and New York, the turned-up trouser end, has just come in for severe criticism on the score of hygiene. The "Medical Officer" denounces it wholeheartedly. "We shudder to think" says our contemporary, "of the accumulation of filth which must be found in these receptacles." The turned-up trousers are probably less unhygienic than the dragging skirt, which happily is fast disappearing.

BEARDS AND BOWLERS.

Mention of men's fashions is a reminder that since the King has been seen in a brown bowler hat many people have been exercised in their minds regarding the possible revival of the beard. The explanation is that a hat of this colour accentuates the character of the complexion, whether rubicund or pallid, and that a beard is therefore necessary if the hat is to be becoming. As the brown bowler is already to be seen in many hatters' windows, there is thus a possibility of falling-off in the trade of the barber.

GEORGIAN STAMPS.

It is a somewhat remarkable comment on the methods of Government Departments that the full range of British postage stamps bearing the effigy of King George was for the first time available in mail week. The new issues are the 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 1s, 10s, and £1 the last two being of the more artistic recess-printed variety. The 5d, 9d, 2s 6d, and 5s varieties, it may be remarked, were not issued until last month.

UNIFORMS AND DEMOCRACY.

The suggestion that the French President should be provided with a distinctive officia costume has been revived. Such a costume including a white plumed hat, much gold lace, and white satin breeches for evening wear, was actually designed for the late M Felix Faure but had to be abandoned because the more advanced Republicans considered a Presidential uniform undemocratic. This was a curiously illogical objection in view of the pomp and circumstance with which a President is obliged to surround himself.

ROADS AND MOTORS.

Statistics are proverbially dangerous, and the fact that the cost of maintaining eleven typical roads with the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Council has about doubled since the beginning of the motor omnibus era, does not prove that this much-abused vehicle is entirely to blame. In the same period there has been a great increase in the number of heavy traction engines; which are more destructive of road surfaces, than any omnibus. The fact is that modern traffic methods have revealed the weak spots in our methods of road-construction

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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BENGER'S is NATURAL FOOD—

entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

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is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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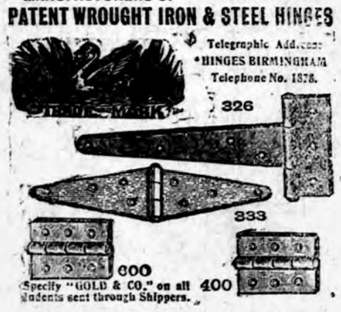

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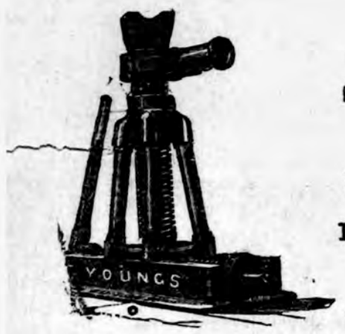

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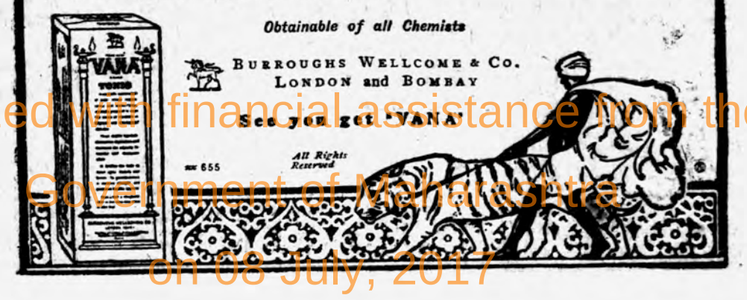

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